

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bouverie Street  
Fleet Street

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 787.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 8d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**FALCON-SQUARE CHAPEL, ALDERS-  
GATE-STREET.**

On Lord's-DAY, Dec. 2, 1860, Rev. JOHN SIDNEY HALL (late of Chatham), will commence his Pastorate at the above Chapel.  
Service in the Morning at a quarter before Eleven, and in the Evening at half-past Six.

**THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.—At**  
the earnest request of a number of friends, the Rev. W. LANDELS has consented to RE-DELIVER his LECTURE on the above subject in REGENT'S-PARK CHAPEL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th.

Tickets, 1s. each; Reserved Seats (numbered), 2s. 6d.; may be obtained at Messrs. Nisbet's, Berners-street; Williams, 400, Euston-road; Stock, Paternoster-row; or Mr. Thompson, 6, King-street, Holborn.  
Doors open at 7.30: Lecture to commence at Eight.

**HOME MISSION CONFERENCE.**

At a CONFERENCE of DELEGATES and other friends of HOME EVANGELISATION, called by the Committee of the Home Missionary Society, and held in the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Nov. 22,

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair,  
It was moved by the Rev. JOHN ROGERS, of Bridport; seconded by THOMAS FLINT, Esq., of Leeds, and unanimously Resolved,

I. That while grateful to God for the blessing which he has been pleased to bestow on the ordinary operations of our Home Mission enterprise, this Conference is of opinion that in the present state of England a more aggressive agency is called for than has hitherto been generally employed.

II. That without abating one effort in support of our Home Mission Churches, and while heartily sympathising in the laborious services of their pastors, it is yet painfully evident that some additional means are imperatively required to enable us to overtake the wants of our spiritually destitute populations, and it is the opinion of this Conference that such an agency would be well supplied by a body of pious and devoted men acting as EVANGELISTS, whose special duty should be household visitation, tract distribution, street and open-air preaching, and such other means as may be devised and conducted under such arrangements as the Home Missionary Society, County Associations, or individual churches, might respectively appoint.

III. That to establish and sustain an agency of this character commensurate with the moral and spiritual wants of England, this Conference feels the necessity and importance of enlisting the sympathies of all the County Associations, and would earnestly appeal to them, together with the Churches within their bounds, to take immediate steps for giving to the whole subject their earnest and prayerful consideration, with a view to the adoption of such practical measures as are hereby indicated, and which this Conference believes will, by the Divine blessing, lead to the happiest results.

S. MORLEY, Chairman.

**JUBILEE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL  
SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.**

(For the Sons of Congregational Ministers).

It is proposed to enlarge the building so as to provide room for a larger number of pupils, and greatly to increase their comforts. The probable cost will be from 1,000l. to 1,500l. The Committee, therefore, appeal earnestly to the liberality of their friends for the furtherance of these objects, as well as in favour of their ORDINARY FUNDS, which are at present CONSIDERABLY BELOW the usual amount.

The following sums are gratefully acknowledged:—

£ s. d.			£ s. d.				
Amount previously advertised	413	14	1	C. E. Mudie, Esq.	2	2	0
T. E. Flint, Esq.	20	0	0	A. Mirrillee, Esq.	2	2	0
Collection, Tunbridge Wells—				H. Taylor, Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. W. P. Lyon,				T. Windcutt, Esq.	2	0	0
M.A.	10	10	0	Rev. J. Farnie	1	1	0
Miss Edwards	10	10	0	Miss R. Pearson	1	1	0
James Vallance,				Mr. P. Hobson	1	1	0
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F. W. Cobb, Esq.	10	10	0	Miss Windcutt	1	0	0
A. Curling, Esq.	10	10	0	Rev. W. Parrett	0	10	6
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Rev. A. Bell (collected)	5	9	8	Miss Wallis	0	5	0
The Misses Bourn (collected)	5	5	0	Collected by pupils, &c.—			
E. Birkett, Esq.	5	5	0	E. H. Newton	6	11	0
Rev. J. Medway	5	5	0	D. W. Roberts	3	10	0
Mrs. Lelaheur	5	5	0	W. H. France	2	0	0
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				C. Oakshott	0	17	0
				D. Roberts	0	12	0
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Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street; the Treasurer, C. Curling, Esq., Clapham-common; or the Secretary, Rev. G. Rose, 15, Paragon, New Kent-road, S.E.

**PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.**—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for aid to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the kingdom. The cases exceed 800 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

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The services, conducted under the superintendence of this Committee, have been resumed, at St. James's Hall, on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, on Sunday evenings. These are attended by upwards of 10,000 persons weekly, of whom a large proportion never attend other places of worship. The Committee earnestly APPEAL for help to sustain and extend their operations. The following sums have been received:—

John Morley, Esq.	£50 0 0	Reginald Raddiffe, Esq.	10 0 0
John R. Mills, Esq.	50 0 0	J. L. Benham, Esq.	10 0 0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	50 0 0	Wm. Webb, Esq.	10 0 0
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James Duncan, Esq.	10 10 0	Mrs. Hayman	1 0 0
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Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Samuel Morley, Esq., Treasurer, 18, Wood-street, E.C.; or at London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, E.C.

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CHILDREN.**

REEDHAM, near CROYDON  
(Late at Stamford-hill).

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
Instituted 1844.

Designed to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood, without distinction of age, sex, place, or religious connexion.

The Christmas ELECTION of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, January 18, 1861, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, when TEN CHILDREN will be ELECTED.

Mr. Alderman MECHI will take the Chair at Twelve o'clock precisely, and the Poll will close at Two o'clock.

All applications should be made forthwith to the office, where blank forms for candidates and every other information may be obtained, on any day, from ten to four o'clock.

Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

N.B. All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to Mr. George Standish, Secretary; and Post-office orders made payable to him, at the office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

**TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH  
EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The retirement of one of your Directors occasions a vacancy on the Board of Direction, which you will be called upon to fill up at the next Annual Meeting.

At the suggestion of several influential Members of your valuable Society, I am induced to come forward as a candidate for the vacant seat, and to solicit the favour of your votes and interest.

Although I have only for a short period had the honour of holding the office of Auditor which you so kindly, and almost unanimously conferred on me at the last Annual Meeting, I trust you will be satisfied with the manner in which I have discharged the duties you then confided to me.

Should you do me the further honour of electing me to the office of Director, you may rely on my best exertions to promote the increased prosperity of our Company; which, in being established on the purely Mutual system, is based on what I am thoroughly convinced is the principle most advantageous for the Assured.

I have the pleasure of being well known to many of you, and to many more I may be known by name, as a Member of a Manufacturing Firm having extensive connections in London and the country, but the very large number of the Members of the Constituency, precludes the possibility of a personal canvass; I therefore take this opportunity of requesting your support on the day of Election—Tuesday, February 20th, 1861—at Three o'clock, at Radley's Hotel.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

AUGUSTUS BENHAM.

40, 41, and 42, Chandos-street, Charing Cross, W.C.

November 22, 1860.

**WANTED, an experienced FEMALE AS-  
SISTANT in the GENERAL DRAPERY.**

Apply to Hibberd and Son, Tisbury, Wilts.

**TO DRAPERS' and CLOTHIERS' AS-  
SISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of experience and ability as SALESMAN, with very satisfactory references.**  
Apply, by letter, to F. G. Messrs. Bartrum and Harvey, 71, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

**TO DRAPERS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN,**  
wishing to obtain a knowledge of the HOSIERY and HABERDASHERY BUSINESS, would be willing to give the first few months in a respectable establishment.  
Address, A. B., 6, Churton-street, Pimlico, S.W.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,**  
about the 20th December, an experienced YOUNG MAN accustomed to a genteel trade. A member of a Christian Church preferred.  
Apply, stating age, and full particulars, to W. Fagg, Folkestone.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY, or in a month,**  
or six weeks, an experienced LADY as an ASSISTANT in a respectable DRAPERY BUSINESS. Must be a good Saleswoman, and of pleasing appearance and address.  
Apply to G. H. Smith, Draper, Worthing.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.**

Conducted by Mr. Vassar.  
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.  
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

**EAGLE HOUSE SCHOOL, LYMINGTON,**  
HAMPSHIRE.

Conducted by GEORGE J. BOMPAS, M.D.  
The situation and healthy climate of Lymington, may recommend this School to the Parents of Children for whom a Sea-side Residence is desirable. Dr. Bompas has been favoured with success, in the complete restoration to health of several invalid children entrusted to his care.

**SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.**

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Eleven of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations, and two have matriculated at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the Pupils whose education they promote.

**SAXON HOUSE, HASTINGS.—ESTAB-  
LISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.**

The Misses STEWART and ATKINSON have taken the above premises, and will OPEN SCHOOL on Tuesday, the 22nd January next.

The best Masters are engaged for the various accomplishments.

The house is situated in the central part of Hastings New Town; it is within a few minutes' walk of the railway station, and is near to the Sea.

Particulars on application.

**HOME EDUCATION.**

A YOUNG LADY of Dissenting Principles residing with her Parents has VACANCIES after the Christmas recess for TWO YOUNG LADIES to educate with her Sisters in the usual branches of a good English Education, with Music and French. The locality is pleasant and healthy, and the situation offers many home comforts not available in a larger establishment.  
Address, Mr. Henry May, Maldon, Essex.

**HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY,**  
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Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World, Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hooby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Doxey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vinco, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Leicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.  
N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

**BANK of DEPOSIT (Established A.D. 1841),**  
3, FALMALL EAST, LONDON.

Capital Stock, 100,000l.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.  
Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.





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Established 1854.

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FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Mutual System of Accidental Assurance. With Profits. A person, aged 20 next birthday, by a yearly payment of 3l. 2s. 3d., can secure 100l. at death; and should that event occur in consequence of any accident, except upon a railway, an additional 50l. would be paid by the society. If death be the result of railway accident, the sum of 100l. would be paid over and above the amount of the policy. In case of illness arising from accident, an allowance of 2s. per week would be made, without diminishing the amount secured.

FOR MECHANICS.—A member, between 25 and 30 years of age, may, by payment of 2s. 11d. every calendar month, secure to himself medical attendance and medicine, 10s. per week during inability to work, arising from sickness or disablement from accident, and 10l. at death.

FOR SMALL TRADESMEN.—Table of Monthly Payments to secure the undermentioned sums at death, whenever it may happen.

NOTE.—A corresponding additional amount must be paid for every additional sum assured.

Age.	£10	£20	£25	£50
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
20	4 4	0 8	0 10	1 8
25	0 4½	0 9	0 11	1 10
30	0 5	0 10	1 1	2 2
35	0 6	1 0	1 4	2 6
40	0 7	1 2	1 6	3 0
45	0 8	1 4	1 8	3 4
50	0 10	1 8	2 1	4 2
55	1 0	2 0	2 6	5 0
60	1 3	2 6	3 1	6 2

Agents wanted. Terms liberal.

# BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1847.

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This Company offers the greatest possible advantages to intending assureds, being founded on the PURELY MUTUAL Principle.

All the profits belong to the Members, and are divided triennially.

Option given of receiving profits by CASH payment; by ADDITION to the sum assured; or by REDUCTION of future premiums.

Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Annual income, 60,000l.

At the last two divisions of profits, Bonuses equal in CASH to 2½ per cent. of premiums were paid.

Proposal forms and every information may be had on application at the Head Office, or of the Agents throughout the country.

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Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the ordinary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

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The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call. Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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# RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Insures against ALL ACCIDENTS, whether Railway or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of 3l. secures 1,000l. at death from Accident, or 6l. weekly from Injury.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

No EXTRA premium for Volunteers.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and to the Head Office.

This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation

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W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

MONEY READY to be ADVANCED by the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY upon the Security of Houses and Lands; the Loan Repayable by Instalments during any number of years from One to Fifteen. The amount already advanced exceeds Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds.

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COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMPTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 27s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steainers; Hartlepool, 26s.; best small, 12s.; Silkstone, 24s.; second, 22s.; best Clay Cross, 24s.; second, 22s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Hartley's, 18s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

# LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontrovertibly established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numberless instances, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

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"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d., Quarts, 9s.; and bottled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

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ANSAR, HARBORD AND CO., 77, STRAND,  
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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### OLIPHANT OUTSIDER'S LETTERS TO CHURCHMEN.

#### IX.

##### PATRONAGE.

FELLOW-CHRISTIANS,—Of the whole number of parochial benefices in England and Wales, 952 are in the gift of the Crown; 1,248, in that of Archbishops and Bishops; to 1,851, dignitaries of a lower grade have the right of presenting; ecclesiastical corporations to 787; colleges to 721; and of no fewer than 5,096, the patrons are private individuals. The figures may not be absolutely correct, though they are sanctioned by high authority—but, at any rate, they are sufficiently near the truth for the use I intend to make of them.

Custom has, more or less, disposed all of us to regard the facts briefly recorded in the foregoing paragraph, without any serious or deep consideration of their meaning. It is only when we begin to reflect, that we catch a glimpse of the deplorable state of things which such a summary covers. A patron is the authority in whom rests the legal right of determining who shall be entitled to take the temporal provision made for the clergyman of the parish, who consequently, shall be responsible for the discharge of clerical duties in the parish, or, in other words, who, after presentation, shall, during the remainder of his life, stand in the relation of spiritual pastor to the entire body of parishioners.

Have you ever considered the delicacy, the difficulties, the responsibilities, the power for good or for evil, peculiar to the pastoral relation? "Like priest, like people," is a proverb which embodies a large amount of human experience. And if so—if, in general, the religious life of a parish will correspond, to a large extent, with the religious life of its pastor—if it be a general law of our Lord's kingdom that the position, the character, the spiritual tone, the activities of a minister of His word, should exert a powerful plastic influence upon the people committed to his charge—then, unquestionably, the establishment of that tie, in every instance, ought to be guarded by the most careful arrangements. You forego for yourselves the right of choosing your own pastor. Whether his gifts and attainments are adapted to edify you and your children—whether his disposition, temper, and manners are such as would conduce to put you and them *en rapport* with him in regard to religious matters, or to repel you—whether his example is likely to be beneficial or injurious—whether his influence will be apt to help or to hinder you in working out the divine life—you are content to leave to the decision of others. All the heads of families in the parish—all, at least, who belong to the Church of England—are equally content to be without the least voice in determining who shall be their religious leader, teacher, and model. It is an important right to surrender—an immense power to commit to other hands. I do not say you are necessarily

wrong—I can easily see that, in renouncing your individual right in this most sacred matter, you may avoid some evils incident to its free exercise—but it does appear to me that the advantages, whatever they may be, which you purchase by this abnegation of your Christian franchise, can scarcely justify your parting with so precious a power, unless you are well warranted in believing, that, on the whole, the choice will be better, more wisely, more religiously, more successfully made for you, than it would be, if made by yourselves.

Well, then, in presence of an immense majority of the facts to which the system gives birth, I solemnly put it to you, whether my inquiring of you as to the kind of guarantee you possess that your spiritual pastor will be more suitably chosen for you than would be the case were the power of choice retained in your own hands, does not assume the aspect of irony? It may chance, indeed, that the clergyman of your parish is all that you can reasonably desire—but that is a happy accident, which you had no right to expect, and one which the events of the morrow may reverse. The benefice may be vacant at any time by the resignation, the promotion, the removal by exchange, or the death, of the present incumbent. Is the living in the gift of the Crown, and the patronage in the hands of the Lord Chancellor? Who happens to sit on the woolsack? What are the political necessities of the Cabinet to which he belongs? Who are the friends he is most anxious to oblige? Who are the suitors by whom he is surrounded? These, and such as these, are the elements, varying indefinitely from week to week, by which is to be determined the momentous question, who is to be your next spiritual pastor—your circumstances, your special wants, your parochial idiosyncrasies, if I may be allowed the expression, will not enter into the Chancellor's consideration. He knows nothing of them—if made acquainted with them, he knows, perhaps, still less of the distinct fitness of the clergyman whom he decides to appoint. His motives in giving away the living may be wholly indefensible—if perfectly pure, his information may be utterly inadequate—he may be swayed by overwhelming influences, none of which, however, are of a kind that would approve themselves to your conscience. If, therefore, you get another religious teacher and counsellor in whom you can confide, you will owe the result to another happy accident—you left it to a combination of a multitude of chances, and it turns out in your favour. But what an arrangement by which to determine so sacred and delicate a matter as the choice of your spiritual instructor and guide!

But, perhaps, the patron of your parish is an archbishop, or a bishop, or, it may be, a dean, or a prebend, or some other ecclesiastical person, or corporation. Church experience, I fancy, will tell you that this does not much improve your position. Nepotism has room to play even within this select circle. Party principles, private obligations, worldly motives, are nearly as rife here as elsewhere. The patron, albeit an ecclesiastic, besides having his full share of the infirmities common to man, is as devoid of exact information, both as it respects you, and as it respects the clergyman whom he may appoint, as the Lord Chancellor himself, and, as a rule, is as little careful to acquire it. The suitability of the one to the other—of the pastor to the parishioners, or the parishioners to the pastor, is a minor consideration, even if considered at all, which, usually, it is not. You, perhaps, are High Church—What guarantee have you that an Evangelical will not get the next appointment to the living? You are Evangelical—how can you secure yourself against a High Church incumbent? Yours is a rural parish—the next nominee may be a man mainly interested in Greek particles. Or, possibly, you live in a crowded manufacturing district—Can you be sure that the next change will not give you a man of reclusive, or aristocratic, or convivial, or indolent habits? It is all a matter of chance.

The selection rests with others. The system excludes your preferences from consideration, and you uphold the system. You have no ground of justifiable complaint.

I will suppose, however, that the right of presentation to your parochial benefice is private property. The fact may turn out favourably for you, or it may not. This only is certain, that it is subject to an indefinite number of chances. The power of selecting for you your next religious pastor may, by inheritance, fall into the hands of a young scapegrace whose principal concern in exercising it may be to secure for himself a "jolly companion"—or it may go into the market and be sold to a thoroughly worldly-minded father who has more boys than he knows how to settle—or it may become the property of creditors—or it may be purchased by a Dissenter, a Jew, or an Atheist. No doubt, any one of these must select from among a body of ordained priests belonging to the Church of England. But that body comprehends almost every variety of character, talent, and qualification, from the highest to the lowest, and you have no guarantee that the lowest will not receive the appointment. There exists no security that the good which has been done during the last thirty years by the laborious and pious efforts of one incumbent, shall not be neutralised or even undone, in far less time, by his successor. At the most critical moment of your family history, when your sons and daughters are just attaining the age at which religious impressions are most readily taken, and exercise most influence in moulding the character, the whole tone, spirit, and direction of the pastorate in your parish may undergo a disastrous change, and you and your neighbours, in such case, must helplessly and hopelessly submit to an evil chance which throws the shadow of a dark cloud over the preceding promising aspect of your religious life.

Now, I think I am fully justified in characterising the arrangement which tends to such results, as a most unbusinesslike and frightful mismanagement, by the Church, of her temporal resources. It is leaving the administration of them to the merest chances, the high probability being that the issue will be undesirable. And what is gained by it? You avoid the occasional contentions which might arise from a choice of a pastor by the communicants—but you escape the excesses of liberty, only by degrading yourselves to a condition of ecclesiastical serfdom. If the law should to-morrow set you free to exercise a voice in the election of your parish clergyman, would you not gladly use your freedom? Would you spontaneously forego it? I am certain you would appreciate the newly-found privilege, even at the risk of parochial differences now and then. You try to convince yourselves that the present scandalous system, if not the best that could be devised, is, at least, endurable, simply because you know that there is no likelihood of getting it altered. You have your minister at the public expense—that is all the advantage you get. But having this most questionable privilege, you must resign every other, and take for your pastor whomsoever the patron may choose to send you, be he good, bad, or indifferent.

I am sometimes surprised that the classes who occupy a superior position in English society, can endure to have their spiritual means provided for them at the charge of the public. I am still more astonished that they should contentedly remain without voice or influence in deciding upon what the character of those means shall be. But, I believe it is right that the two things should go together—immunity as it regards private expense, and deprivation as it regards individual choice. It is better that they should both stand together until they both fall together. Immoral as the arrangement is, it is, perhaps, less objectionable than any other that could be devised under the Church and State system. But what must that system be the administration of which involves such terrible anomalies?

I am, Fellow-Christians,  
Yours faithfully,  
OLIPHANT OUTSIDER.



### THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

If an illustration were required of the inevitable fallaciousness of a Census of Religious Profession, conducted on the plan of Sir G. C. Lewis, it might be found in the experiment which has been recently made in South Australia. The Census of that colony was taken on the 1st of April last, and included a voluntary inquiry as to the religious denomination of every inhabitant. The entire population enumerated was 117,967; and answers were received respecting all but 1,390—the respective proportions being as follows:—

	Persons.
Church of England...	43,587
Roman Catholics ...	15,594
Wesleyan Methodists ...	14,322
German Lutherans...	11,235
Independents ...	6,268
Church of Scotland...	4,821
Bible Christians ...	4,216
Free Church of Scotland ...	4,137
Primitive Methodists ...	3,672
Baptists ...	3,424
Christians ...	1,658
United Presbyterians ...	1,572
Other Denominations ...	573
Unitarians ...	493
Hebrews ...	360
Moravians ...	217
New Church...	192
Society of Friends ...	124
Mohammedans and Pagans ...	112
Not specified ...	1,390

117,967

The very completeness of this account is its condemnation. To represent that all but one per cent of the population of South Australia are positive adherents to one or another of the various religious organisations, is at once to proclaim the uselessness of the inquiry. That ninety-nine persons out of every hundred are really attached for any practical purpose to some religious body, is a supposition too outrageous to receive a momentary credit; it offends against common sense and common observation. Nevertheless, this incredible state of things is gravely asserted with all the authority of a solemn Census, and the community is nicely parcelled off into a score of separate sheepfolds—the Church of England of course, under this arrangement, having the largest and most populous pen. Here, indeed, we see the special dishonesty, as well as the fallaciousness, of such an enumeration; for, while there is nothing to lead a man of no religious opinions to class himself with the "Independents" or the "Baptists," or any of the smaller divisions, it is only natural that, when wishing to acquire the respectability of possessing a religion, he should assert a connection with the National Church. Probably not one of the many thieves in the prisons or of their more numerous comrades outside would fail to see the absurdity of calling himself a "Methodist" or a "Christian;" but he would neither blush nor hesitate to claim a filial relationship with the Church of England. This, in fact, unless South Australia is happily exempt from a criminal and vicious class, is just what all the rogues in the colony have done; and this is just what Sir G. C. Lewis would have had the corresponding class do here. All the rascals in the country were to be paraded as good Churchmen, and in the face of this imposing array, the question would have been triumphantly asked, whether Church-rates could now be abolished, and whether Parliament could possibly refuse further grants for the support of a Church so unmistakably the object of the ardent affections of the people! Fortunately the trick was exposed and defeated; but it is well, by reference to such practical illustrations as the present, to keep in mind the fact of the attempt, and prevent the possibility of its renewal ten years hence.

### MR. HUBBARD'S CHURCH-RATE CONTINUANCE BILL.

The proposed bill of Mr. Hubbard, M.P., for settling the Church-rate question, meets with small favour from the various supporters of the exaction in the Church.

The *Record*, in insisting upon the importance of united action, says:—

We deprecate anything like isolated action from a thorough conviction that it will but complicate matters, and not only postpone indefinitely a settlement, but also disgust and dishearten many members of the House of Commons whom it is our interest and duty to encourage and conciliate. On this account we regret that Mr. Hubbard has been so ill-advised as to bring forward his proposed measure for discussion on his own individual responsibility, more especially as he must surely be aware that the subject of Parliamentary action and the form it shall take is under consideration by Committees supposed to have the confidence of large numbers of Churchmen throughout the country. Such a course tends to distract interest that should be concentrated, and is also an indication, if not of divided counsels, yet of the absence of concert. What we desiderate, in common with most of those who hopefully regard the present aspect of the question, is to see one judicious and well-considered measure introduced into Parliament,

and only one, and every possible effort directed to obtain its adoption.

The organ of the Evangelical church clergy would rather that the Committee of Laymen should draw up a scheme giving attention to the proposals of Mr. Hubbard, and the opinions of men familiar with the temper of the House of Commons, and not decide too hastily on the plans before them.

Archdeacon Denison objects altogether to Mr. Hubbard's compromise, and is for retaining Church-rates as they are.

A number of objections to portions of Mr. Hubbard's scheme are urged by correspondents of the *Guardian*, while that journal itself starts a serious objection to it. If it is passed, it says, Dissenters will omit to claim exemption, and Church-rate contests be almost as rife as ever. But something Churchmen must do, and do quickly, for these constant struggles in the parishes must tell against the Establishment, and, therefore, "the policy of inaction is probably the most fatal which Churchmen could adopt, whether with reference to the maintenance of Church-rates, or to their own general position and influence in the Legislature." "A measure of compromise," continues the same paper, "can hardly be so imperfect as to be worse than nothing, or (which is the same thing) than total abolition;" for "it is absurd to suppose that Parliament will listen to any proposal for simply renovating the efficiency of a system which it has condemned in its entirety." The interval now to elapse before the meeting of Parliament—it emphatically says—"will probably be decisive of the fate of Church-rates."

On the other hand, a meeting of Manchester clergymen, presided over by the bishop, have resolved to support Mr. Hubbard's bill.

### ANOTHER CHURCH-RATE QUASHED. WARNING TO JUSTICES.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, on Thursday, judgment was given in the case of *Backhouse v. the Churchwardens of Bishop Wearmouth*.

This was an appeal from the decision of the justices of Bishop Wearmouth. The appellant, who is a Quaker, had been summoned before the justices for the non-payment of a Church-rate, under the 7th and 8th of William III., cap. 34, sec. 4, and had *bona fide* made several objections to the rate. The justices decided the rate to be good on the face of it, declined to enter into the question of the invalidity of the rate, and made an order on the appellant to pay it. For the respondents it was contended that under the statute referred to the justices had cast on them the duty of making the order. That statute recited that Quakers by a pretended scruple of conscience refused to pay tithes and Church-rates, and enacts that the two next justices may upon complaint of a refusal to pay examine into the truth and justice of such complaint, and ascertain and state what is due and payable by such Quaker to the party complaining, and enforce payment. The respondents' construction was said to be confirmed by the 53rd George III., cap. 127, sec. 6, and under this last statute the respondents contended that Quakers were intentionally left to the decision of the two justices, while the rest of the community were to have recourse to a tribunal more conversant with ecclesiastical law. On the other hand, it seemed improbable that the Legislature intended to deprive Quakers of any legal protection which other persons were entitled to. It was also contended that, if a real objection were made to the validity of the rate, the justices would not act in accordance with truth and justice if they compelled payment of an invalid rate without being able to decide the true liability of a party. The Act of 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 74, tended to support the appellant's view of the intention of the Legislature. It enacted that no Quaker should be sued for any tithe or ecclesiastical rate under 50*l.* in any court, but should be subjected to the summary jurisdiction of two justices, and it further provided that nothing therein contained should extend to a case where the title to any tithe, or the rate of any modus or composition, should be *bona fide* in question. This statute confined the jurisdiction over tithes to cases where title was not in question, and there were expressions indicating the same intention in case of Church-rates. There was nothing in the statutes to exclude the operation of the general rule that the summary jurisdiction of justices ceased when a matter of title came into question *bona fide* before them, and the answer of the Court was founded upon the application of that principle, and for it there was considerable authority. In the present case, when the validity of the rate was *bona fide* brought into question, the Court thought that the justices should not have proceeded, and therefore the order against the appellant was improperly made. It followed that the question of title submitted to the Court on the facts stated was not for the decision of the justices, and that the Court could not properly give any further judicial answer thereto.

The judgment, therefore, was that the appeal be allowed.

### THE WORTLEY ENDOWED SCHOOL.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

Yesterday week, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, after a full and careful hearing, decided that wherever a private individual had settled or left by will property for educational purposes, without any direction as to religious teaching, during that period of our history when the law required that a schoolmaster should be licensed by the Bishop, in order that it might be ascertained that he was qualified to instruct his pupils in their duty to God (of course

according to the doctrines of the Church of England), no Dissenter is eligible as a trustee of the foundation.

This decision is based on a series of no-papery and no-conventicle statutes passed in the reign of Elizabeth, and the early part of the succeeding reign. By an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, every person "inhabiting within this realm," was required "diligently and faithfully, having no lawful or reasonable excuse to be absent," to attend divine service according to the forms of the Church of England, upon every Sunday and holiday, on pain of ecclesiastical censures, and a fine of one shilling. In the twenty-third year of the same reign an act was passed which, after providing increased penalties for a continued offence against the first-named statute, enacted that every schoolmaster or teacher who should not repair to church as is aforesaid, or be allowed by the Bishop or ordinary of the diocese, should, on conviction, be disabled to be a teacher of youth, and should suffer imprisonment for one year. And in the first year of the reign of King James the First, an act was passed prohibiting any person from being a schoolmaster, except in some public or free grammar school, without the special license of the Archbishop, Bishop, or guardian of the spiritualities of the diocese.

Vice-Chancellor Wood's decision was pronounced in the case of the foundation school at Wortley, which was founded in the reign of Charles the Second, in which it was not to be expected that the legislation would be less oppressive or less bigoted than it had been during that of Elizabeth. Accordingly we find that, by the Act of Uniformity, "every schoolmaster keeping any public or private school, and every person instructing or teaching any youth," was required to subscribe a declaration, declaring (amongst other things) that he would conform to the liturgy of the Church of England as by law established; and the same Statute extended the law against unlicensed teaching to any person "instructing or teaching youth in any private house or family."

If, at the present day, an effort were made to enforce any of these statutes, which, having become obsolete in practice, may inadvertently have remained unrepealed, what would be thought of the attempt? Surely from one end of England to the other a storm of public indignation would be raised, justly denouncing the obnoxious law as a foul blot on our Statute Book, an outrage on liberty of conscience, and a disgrace to the legislation of any free and enlightened country. And yet if we admit (and the high reputation of the Learned Judge who decided the case renders it impossible for us to deny) that the decision in the Wortley case is truly the law of the land, these statutes have not lost their operation, but being dead, yet speak—the life has departed, but the venom remains behind.

It will no doubt be remembered that during the last Session of Parliament a bill was brought in by Mr. Dillwyn, which would have settled this question in a manner suited to the spirit of our modern legislation, but that measure was not allowed to become law. We trust that the next session will not be allowed to pass without a similar measure being introduced, and supported as the men of England, when aroused, can support, an attack upon the remaining strongholds of spiritual despotism. The cause well deserves the most strenuous efforts of every friend to liberty of conscience, and those efforts must never be relaxed until they have been crowned with that triumph which, sooner or later, will assuredly await them.

Whilst we fully allow that the decision of the Vice-Chancellor is according to law, we cannot refrain from expressing our strong disapprobation of the intolerance of those who have availed themselves of the law to reverse a more liberal practice which had existed for generations in the township of Wortley. It is known that Dissenters have for a great number of years been on the Board of Trustees for the Wortley endowed school, without leading to the slightest dissension. It is also known that a large majority of the inhabitants of that township belong to the various Nonconforming bodies. Yet notwithstanding these things, a new scheme has been applied for and obtained for the management of the school, from which all Nonconformists are excluded. The school was obviously intended by the founder for the general benefit of the inhabitants,—no exception whatever being made in the will. But the effect of the new scheme is to exclude a large proportion of the inhabitants from any share in the management, and thus from participating in its benefits, except under a humiliating sufferance. The result is as little creditable to those who have brought it about as it is satisfactory to the inhabitants.

### CANON STOWELL ON CHURCH DEFENCE.

(From the *Bradford Review*.)

1. Mr. Stowell represented it as the object of the Liberation Society to get rid of the Established Church, or rather he tried to make his audience believe that the supporters of this society sought the destruction of the Episcopal Church of this country. In these statements, the rev. gentleman altogether misrepresented the design of the founders and supporters of the Liberation Society. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Stowell did not know that he misrepresented the objects of this society. The express design of the Anti-State Church organisation is to secure the separation of the Church from the State. This object has been avowed and reiterated in every form and shape. In almost all the publications issued by the society, and at nearly every meeting held by its supporters, it has been emphatically stated that they had no desire whatever to meddle with the constitution, the ritual, and the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, and that they only sought to free it from State patronage and State control. The Liberation Society says to the Church of England—Do not take on



money to support your Church, but support it yourself. They simply want the members of the Episcopal Church to maintain their own establishment as all other sects do. Let the Church be placed on precisely the same footing as all other sects—that is, let it be self-supporting and self-governing. This is all the Liberation Society designs in reference to the Established Church. We know perfectly well that there is not a tittle of evidence for Episcopalianism in the New Testament. Still, if the members of that Church will keep their hands out of the public purse, they are welcome to enjoy, defend, laudate, and propagate Episcopalianism to their hearts' content.

2. Mr. Stowell spoke of the supporters of the Anti-State Church movement as a motley army—as a minority comprised of infidels, atheists, men of all religions, and of no religion! Here is a piece of misrepresentation, confusion, illiberality, and abuse. The speaker sought, in this way, to raise the odium *theologicum* against his opponents by awakening in his audience a feeling of hatred against a large class of citizens. We observe:—1. Mr. Stowell first misrepresents the object of the men he is denouncing, by saying they are opponents of the Church, when they are simply opponents of its union with the State. He then adroitly confounds the real—the political question at issue, with religion. The union of the Church with the State is a political fact involving a political principle. It affects every citizen as such. The Church takes the money of every citizen to support its dogmas. The movement for the separation of the Church from the State is consequently and necessarily a political movement. It seeks a political end. It is not a religious or a sectarian movement. Religious men may indeed oppose the union as contrary to the teachings of the New Testament; but it is strictly and properly a political matter. An Established Church or a State religion is emphatically a political institution. 3. Such being the nature of the question, citizens of all classes, of all religious creeds, or of no religion, may, and do, oppose an Established Church. They are opposed to the union as citizens, because they feel the unrighteous exactions of the State Church in their capacity as citizens, and not simply as members of religious bodies. It is the glory and not the disgrace of the Anti-State Church movement that men of all denominations, and of no religious creed, support it. 4. It is ridiculously absurd to represent the opponents of the Established Church as a "minority." It was shown by the census of 1851 that far more people attend Dissenting or Non-conforming places of worship than attend those of the Establishment; but it was further proved that the vast majority of the people do not attend any place of worship. Now, are these vast numbers of industrious, intelligent, thoughtful, respectable citizens to be abused and ignored in the discussion of a political question like this? Are they to be denounced as infidels and atheists, when their rights as citizens are outraged, and their money taken from them to support a creed which they do not believe to be true? 5. If any considerable number of these non-attenders at religious worship are infidels and atheists, who are answerable for this infidelity and atheism? We say, chiefly, the Established Church. By its iniquitous exactions of the people's money to support religion it has brought disgrace upon Christianity. It has divorced religion from equity—from moral right and justice.

3. As to what Mr. Stowell said about the seizure of Churches by Dissenters, and about Church property, we need add nothing to what we advanced last week respecting Mr. Stowell's misrepresentations. In another part of our present issue, we have given at some length the opinions of the ablest philosophical writers who have discussed the question of Church Property. Let Dissenters, Churchmen, and other citizens examine this subject in the light of the teachings of political ethics.

4. Mr. Stowell denounces those Dissenters who are seeking for the separation of Church and State as "Political Dissenters." Is not this a rich thing for a member and defender of the only Political Church in the kingdom! Could assurance go further? Is it not the Church of England that has made religion political in this country? We may ask, is not your Church emphatically a political institution? Are you not intimately united with the government,—do you not seek government aid, and claim legal power to take the people's money to support your Church? In fact, is not your Church precisely what it is by law and through political power? Were not its creed, its ritual, and its formularies prescribed to it by the State? Is it not wholly the creature of political power? Do you not get your Church-rates by political power, and do not your bishops sit in the legislature? How then can you have the impudence to talk of "Political Dissenters," because they labour to free religion from the degrading worldly yoke you have imposed on it? It is an outrage on common sense and decency for a Churchman to speak in this way. He must be lost to all sense of propriety.

5. But Mr. Canon Stowell devoted a large portion of his speech to the defence of Church-rates. And what, simple reader, do you think was the reason which the Rev. Canon employed? With all his talk about evangelical religion, he did not appeal to the New Testament. He knew better. He did not appeal to the principles of equity. No; but he appealed to *antiquity*!—to the fact that they had been a long time paid!! Why this argument can be produced in support of the worst oppression, tyranny, wrong, and injustice, that the world has ever seen. One is tempted to ask—what did his audience think of this argument? Simply to appeal to antiquity to settle a question involving plain principles of equity, seems to us an insult to the understanding of an audience. A great philosophical writer of our day has said, "No historical argument is capable of deciding a present question of equity." When a speaker appeals to antiquity—to what has existed, when he should appeal to the principles of equity, we suspect he is either grossly ignorant, has some sectarian or sinister purpose to serve, or believes he can take a liberty with his hearers.

6. But Mr. Stowell actually said he had no doubt that some of "the motley army" that opposed Church establishments "were conscientious!" Oh, what an enlightened, liberal man! What a paragon of charity this! We suppose that all Dissenters will thank Mr. Stowell for ever, because he allows that "some" of them may be conscientious in opposing the State religion! But what of the great majority not included in the "some"? Why, of course, they are dishonest vagabonds. Now mark, intelligent reader, this does not come from an ignorant, illiterate, fanatical Methodist

or Dissenter; not from a narrow-minded Nonconformist. Oh, no! it comes from an educated, intelligent, enlightened, large-minded, broad-thinking Churchman!!

7. Mr. Stowell said that the Liberation Society had concealed its policy and object. This is altogether false. From the first establishment of the Anti-State Church Association in 1844 down to the present time, it has always most explicitly and prominently set forth in its documents and proceedings its fundamental principle and ultimate object. What are we to think of men who make statements like those advanced by Canon Stowell?

(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

But now let us hear the Canon. He wishes to know why it is that the Dissenters have just now begun such a rabid movement against the Church. We will tell him, wishing at the same time that the worthy Canon would make use of less exciting adjectives when speaking of people who are as calm and sane as anybody the Canon knows. Well, it is not because the Church is more dead than she ever was before, nor because she has been goaded into active living exertion by the success of the Dissenting bodies along her. But simply because the progress of constitutional liberty in England seems to us to have rendered the time ripe for our endeavours to obtain our religious and conscientious rights, unjustly interfered with by the existence of the establishment of one out of the many religious sects of the country. We are struggling for our own; not against the rights of Churchmen, but for our own rights against the wrong done us by an Established Church. We think we can get these by and by, and like wise men we have driven the thin edge of the wedge into the most apparent crack, with the belief that we cannot now be hindered from striking so as to send it home, either by law, or by tyranny, or by the superior force of might on the side of our Established friends. Further on the Canon says that if we succeed (we shall, he may depend upon it!) we ourselves shall rue the consequences, inasmuch as the Establishment is a guarantee for the maintenance of Christianity and the Word of God, and is the best bulwark for the preservation of our constitutional liberties and the throne. Also that it is the best maintenance of orthodoxy among the people. Mere bosh, or sheer delusion, dear Canon. Whose orthodoxy, we triumphantly ask, Bryan King's or the Bishop of London's, Mr. Jowett's and Maurice's or Canon Stowell's, the Bishop of Exeter's or the Bishop of Ripon's? A pretty champion and guardian of orthodoxy that Church which boasts it as one of her peculiar merits that she can patronise and pay those mutually destructive extremes. And who, again we ask, builds and who now support the scores of places in Manchester where is preached the very Gospel that the Canon preaches, but without his liturgy or Church rule? And who support the Bible Society and the Tract Society? The friends of the Establishment alone? Is it not rather the men who have no practical faith in the Establishment at all, and when they want to do a Christian thing, do it voluntarily with entire faith in the power of Christ's Truth to find its own way in the world?

It is well that our Church friends have formed their Defence Association. It is respectful to us, at least, however damaging to the prestige of their own Church. Let them meet us with fair argument and reasonable assertion. Let them leave scarecrows and hobgoblins up in the belfry, as things of a bygone age. Let them reason, we will meet them on either ground—the historical, the political, the spiritual, the evangelical. But surely we shall never meet the Canon again in the strife, for if he urges the "spiritual Dissenters" to separate from the political ones, he, the spiritual Churchman, will surely take his own advice and separate from the political defenders of the Church.

#### PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.

The following temperate, and at the same time spirited letter has been addressed by the Rev. Jonathan Watson, of Dublin-street Chapel, Edinburgh, to the Lord Provost, and appears in the *Caledonian Mercury*:—

My Lord Provost,—I have this day been waited upon with a mes-age, bearing to be "by order of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council," to this effect, that I am charged to pay "Police and Priory Assessments," as therein noted, within "twenty-one days, under pain of warrant being granted to seize and take possession of my goods and effects;" whereupon I made offer to the officer of immediate payment in full of your lordship's demand for municipal purposes as stated in the charge, on condition that another item included in it, with which I had nothing to do, should be subtracted—namely the *Annuit-tax*. This being refused, I now place myself in passive obedience to the law, which must take its course.

I have the highest respect for such of the Established clergy of Edinburgh as it is my privilege to be acquainted with, and I deeply deplore that they should be subjected to the degradation of drawing their stipends from an involuntary tax on the citizens. I would for the respect I bear them, that I could pay the amount charged for their sustentation, but this is not in my power. I hold that your lordship has no right—that the State has no right to exact an ecclesiastical tax for the support of religion. I am instructed by the Mayor to "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's;" and this I willingly do.

If "the worthy clergyman for whom the Council is" in bonds were dis-established, and required the "aid of their fellow-citizens to maintain their position," I for one would cheerfully divide my loaf with them any day, but I dare not contribute so much as one farthing to perpetuate the unhallowed connection between Church and State, for whose peaceful divorce I have long prayed.—I am, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

JONATHAN WATSON.

Dublin Street Church, Edinburgh, Nov. 24, 1860.

A meeting of the ward conveners connected with this association was held on Thursday night in the St. Andrew's Hotel—Councillor Gorrie in the chair. It had been resolved at a meeting held on Monday evening, that for the purpose of effectually organising public opposition to the Lord Advocate's Act, branch associations should be established in each of the thirteen wards, and that a convener, with a local committee of not less than twenty, should be appointed to make all

necessary arrangements, by every legal and constitutional means, to obtain the legislative removal of all the ecclesiastical grievances which have been recently inflicted on this city. Electors from all the wards, except St. George's, were present, and on Thursday night they arranged the course of action which appeared best adapted to carry out the resolution.—*Scottish Press*.

#### THE OXFORD ESSAY AND THE EVANGELICAL PARTY.

In an article on Monday the *Record* expresses great alarm at the character and reception of this book emanating "from the very fountain-head of theological and religious teaching." "What do the Bishops intend to do," it is asked. The *Record* says:—"We understand that one prelate has already solicited the opinion of his clergy in their rural-decanal meetings as to what should be done, and that the prevailing impression was in favour of a united Episcopal protest. Whether this suggestion be adopted or not, it is manifest that the grave importance of this assault on the faith, the influential quarter whence it proceeds, and the boldness with which it is made, demand something more than a passing notice among the miscellanies at the fag-end of a diocesan charge." After describing the drift of the Essays, the organ of the Evangelical clergy asks:—

Is it nothing that teaching such as should come from men occupying posts of influence and trust in our universities and colleges? If this be not sufficient to warrant a departure from the beaten track of Episcopal routine and precedent, what is? *The calamity threatening the Church of England from this negative theology is of far greater moment than questions of Church revenues and such like; for we do not hesitate to say that, if ever the Church of England be pervaded by this creedless Christianity, it would be a mercy to the people to strip her of all her prestige and annihilate her authority.* We are not surprised, therefore, that the clergy look with anxiety to the attitude which the Episcopal Bench shall assume towards this daring attack on the truth. We are inclined to think the suggestion of a united protest deserving of consideration. As regards the bishops themselves, there can surely be no reason why they should hesitate to do in a bold, and in a distinct and definite form, what they are doing in a desultory and isolated manner in their individual charges. They acknowledge the danger which this publication must do. The least we can expect of them is, that they will not stand on punctilio, but do what in them lies to protest against it.

THE REV. DR. CANDLISH is likely to be the moderator of the Free Church General Assembly for 1861.

THE CARDROSS CASE.—The *Edinburgh Witness* says:—"On Thursday a reclaiming note was lodged in the First Division against the interlocutor pronounced in this case by the Lord Ordinary. It is not known when the case will come up for debate."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE WESLEYANS.—The *Toronto Christian Guardian* announces that the Prince of Wales has presented a donation of 800 dollars to the Victoria Wesleyan College, Canada, to furnish prizes for annual distribution.

THE BAPTIST BOARD AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—At a recent meeting of this Board a fraternal appeal to the ministers, officers, and members of the Baptist Churches in the United States, based upon the facts which have been recently disclosed in relation to slavery in that country, and drawn up by the Rev. C. Stovel, was adopted. We have been favoured with a copy of the address, but must defer its publication till our next number.

THE CAVENDISH COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, was inaugurated some few weeks ago. Seventeen students have been admitted. A hundred applications have been received, and the applicants, after due examination, will be received, as the growth of the college revenue suffices for their support. A large influential committee was formed, which elected the tutors, and determined all the arrangements of the college.

BAPTISM OF NATIVE CONVERTS IN MADRAS.—Syed Mustapha, a Mohammedan, and C. Krishna-sawmy, a Hindoo, were baptised in the Free Church, Madras, on Sabbath, the 9th September, in the presence of a large audience of Europeans, East Indians, and natives. The Rev. Alexander B. Campbell, who preached upon the occasion, stated that Mustapha is a Mohammedan, and his father is a Vakeel in one of the courts, near Madras.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON HAS HIS OWN POPE.—The *(Catholic) Weekly Register* says:—"We have heard on good authority that an attempt has been made to sound one of the French bishops most favourable to Napoleon, not on the plan of an open schism, but on that of a French patriarchate, with practically independent powers, which would easily be so worked as to come to the same thing. The answer was that before attempting it the Emperor would do well to prepare his abdication."

ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.—Sunday last witnessed a complete transformation in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, all the decorations which Mr. Bryan King, the rector, so highly prized having been swept away under a monition directed by the Bishop of London to the churchwardens. The super altar has been removed, and there is now only a low table covered with red cloth, all the crosses, have been taken away, the credence table no longer stands in its place; indeed, every concession has at length been made to the popular will. To such an extent has the work of demolition proceeded, that Mr. Hansard, the clergyman who was licensed by the bishop to the sole charge of the parish during Mr. King's absence, has considered that the changes made involve a violation of his agreement with Mr.



King, and has declined any longer to discharge the ecclesiastical duties of the parish. In consequence of this state of things, the bishop had to provide for the services of the church on Sunday, and they were taken both morning and evening by the Rev. Edward Parry, M.A., rector of Acton, his lordship's chaplain. At the morning service there were few persons present, but at the evening the church was crowded, but those present were perfectly orderly, and there were none of the indecent manifestations of feeling which have been so frequently displayed. The service was of the simplest possible character.

**PAY WITHOUT WORK.**—The taxed costs of the Rev. W. L. Barnes, a clergyman of the diocese of Norwich, incurred in resisting the payment of visitation fees when no visitation was made, amount to 28*l.*, which the rev. gentleman has paid. The decision of the Norwich Episcopal Court (in perfect accordance, as we remarked at the time, with that on which the various establishmentarian payments are exacted) was against Mr. Barnes, and he intimated his attention to appeal. But on a consideration of the uncertainty of success, and the certainty of heavy costs, even if successful, he has since determined to abandon that plan, but is still prepared, however, to resist payment of procurations except on the occasion of actual visitation.

**MEMORIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON FOR AN INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.**—A memorial is in course of circulation amongst the laity, having some thousands of names attached to it, amongst others those of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Romney, the Earl Nelson, the Earl of Verulam, Viscount Eversley, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Redesdale, Lord Leigh, Lord Ebury, Lord John Manners, M.P., Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Sotherton Esq., M.P., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Kekewich, M.P., Mr. Selwyn, M.P., Mr. Perry Watlington, M.P., Mr. Whately, Q.C., Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., and Mr. Henry Kingscote, secretary to the Cathedral Commission, paying for an increase of the Episcopate. A similar declaration has been signed by upwards of 6,000 clergymen. The lay memorial will be presented before the commencement of the forthcoming session of Parliament.

**CHURCH-RATE REJECTED AT LUDLOW.**—At a vestry meeting last week a rate of 6*d.* in the pound having been moved and seconded, the Rev. R. G. Soper said that when he looked around at the noble edifice in part of which they were assembled, he saw a most wonderful instance of the efficacy of the voluntary principle. If by the voluntary principle that church had been restored at such an outlay, it might surely be relied upon for keeping it in repair. He was told that it was a question for the legislature, not for a parish meeting, but at present it was left to each parish to confirm or refuse the rate as the majority saw fit. For his own part, if he were asked for a voluntary contribution, he should be happy to subscribe according to his means, but he objected to a compulsory payment. Mr. Soper then proposed that the meeting be adjourned to this day six months. (Cheers.) Mr. Grieves seconded the amendment, and referred to the example of other neighbouring towns, Knighton, Leominster, &c., where church-rates had been abolished. Eventually the amendment was carried by a large majority, but a poll was demanded which took place on Friday and Saturday, with the following result:—

Against the rate	...	...	390
For	...	...	260

giving a majority of 130 in favour of voluntarism in this conservative-ridden borough.

**MANCHESTER CHURCH DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.**—The second lecture of the series in "defence of the Church and on the designs of her enemies," was delivered on Thursday evening, in the Assembly-room, Free-trade Hall, by the Rev. James Bardeley, M.A. on "The Scriptural Connexion of Church and State." The room was crowded. Mr. George Peel presided, and on the platform were the Revs. Dr. Molesworth, W. Huntingdon, W. A. O'Connor, G. S. F. Perry, R. Birley, E. Brendon, C. J. Cummings, Dr. Burton, P. Marshall, A. Howarth, and many other clergymen; also Mr. Knott, secretary of the Committee of Laymen; and Mr. Thomas Sowler, hon. secretary of the association. The lecturer observed that it was said that there was an entire silence in the New Testament about a national church. As far as this statement was true it was one of the most conclusive evidences in its favour that could possibly be adduced. Our Lord and His apostles were members of an established church; they had never known anything else, nor was there in the whole world any true religion where there was not an established church. It was not, therefore, for Churchmen to give a positive command for national establishments, but for their opponents to give a positive prohibition against them. Our Lord said nothing to imply that while a national religion had been lawful under the old dispensation, it would be unlawful under the new; and at that time the Jewish commonwealth had ceased to be a theocracy and had become a pure monarchy. Yet our Lord was a member of that established church, and sanctioned it both by example and precept. The inference was inevitable, the argument irresistible, the position impregnable. The more they investigated the more would they find it would defy assault from every quarter. The principle of a church establishment ran like a golden thread from Genesis to Revelations. The flag of defiance had been hoisted, and they were bound to take up arms. They would not allow burglars to come into their

houses; if they did they would be turned out as invaders. They were in capital spirits about the campaign, and had no fear of the result. There was not a member of Parliament who dared stand up in the House of Commons and propose the fundamental law of the Liberation Society. They had no more chances of securing their object, as a Dissenter said to him, than of securing a freehold in the moon. (Laughter.) The Church of England was never in so healthy and prosperous a condition as at the present time. Within the last ten years the Church of England had multiplied more churches in the parish of Manchester than would meet the increase of population, to say nothing of what Dissenters themselves had done. The influence of the Church was increasing every day.

**CANON STOWELL AND HIS "LET ALONE POLICY."**—In reference to the Canon's speech at Bradford, given in our last, asking his "Dissenting friends" to let the Church alone, and describing the aims of the "Liberation party as being analogous to a breaking into Dissenting chapels by Churchmen to seek to purloin their title deeds and their voluntary offerings," a correspondent of the *Daily News* retorts the advice upon this Evangelical clergyman with the following homely thrust:—

Does he know that at Grantham an unfortunate ratepayer has just had his feather bed and pair of blankets taken from him for a Church-rate of 2*s.* 8*d.*? Does he know that there will be publicly sold next Saturday two more feather beds, seized to pay for the bread and wine at Horsham Church? Or that in the same town, and on the same day, twenty-five of the inhabitants will have to appear before the magistrates, who should be a terror only to evil doers, for refusing to pay voluntarily for the same purpose? Does he know that at Kidderminster a body of ratepayers, including the mayor and several members of the town council, have issued a public notice that they will not pay a rate just demanded of them? Does he know that a shoemaker at Accrington has impending over him a distraint for 11*d.*, claimed of him as two years' Easter offerings; and that 2,000 of the householders of that town have solemnly pledged themselves to refuse payment of the paltry demand?

If Mr. Stowell does not know that these things are going on every week throughout the year he had better stay at home and acquire the knowledge, rather than lecture against the Liberation Society in Lancashire and Yorkshire towns; or if he is as cognisant of them as any one else, what are we to think of the candour of a distinguished Low Church divine who, having that knowledge, can whiningly complain that Dissenters won't let Churchmen alone, but seek to rob and oppress them?

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The second lecture for this season, under the auspices of this association, was delivered on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, in Exeter Hall, by the Rev. W. Landels. The chair was occupied by A. Holden, Esq. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. J. Tweddle, the chairman briefly introduced the lecturer. The Rev. W. Landels was received with applause. He commenced by saying that it was necessary for the moral and spiritual well-being of men that they should take excursions into the history of past ages, so he wished to spend a little time with them in considering the times of the Scottish Covenanters. He should refer particularly to the time of the persecution. He was not prepared to defend every action of the Scottish Covenanters, but so far as they opposed Charles none could withhold their approval; but when they attempted to force their principles upon others who did not believe in it, he regretted it, and rejoiced in the failure. He was addressing a catholic association, the members belonging to various religious bodies; and they must not take it as any reflection if he should at times appear rather harsh in language. In conclusion, he pointed out how much it is owing to the heroism of the Covenanters that Britain is now the best, the happiest, the noblest, and the greatest of the nations of the earth. (Cheers.) Liberty so dearly purchased ought, he contended, to be highly prized, and neither Pope nor despot should be suffered to lay hands on our goodly heritage. (Cheers.) What had we to say either to Romanism or to Puseyism, but that there was eternal war between us and them. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman concluded with an eloquent peroration on the Volunteer movement. A verse of "God save the Queen" was then sung, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting dispersed.

**DR. CHEEVER IN EDINBURGH.**—This gentleman met the members of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society on Friday, in the Religious Institution Rooms, 6, York-place. The room was crowded to excess by a deeply interested audience. After an address of welcome and of sympathy in Dr. Cheever's struggles on behalf of the anti-slavery cause had been read, Dr. Cheever, in returning thanks, spoke of the grounds of effort which had been alluded to, namely, those springing from love to God and obedience to his Word and Spirit in the heart. The warfare in this cause must be moral and religious, for no political movement could reach the great evil of American Slavery. The great Republican party merely aimed to prevent the extension of slavery into fresh territories, and, as a party, would not object to the Fugitive Slave Law; but the Church of God sought to abolish slavery at once, and from the place where it is at present. Dr. Cheever then commended to the sympathy of his hearers the Church Anti-Slavery Society which has recently been formed in America to prosecute by a fresh agency the great anti-slavery movement. Dr. Cheever paid a very noble tribute to Mr. Garrison, with whom he had held many long and earnest conversations. He could testify to his being anything but an infidel; on the contrary, to his being a man who lived in the fear of God, and the love of

Christ as his Saviour—who led a pure and blameless life, and was an earnest and fearless friend of the slave. Dr. Cheever mentioned his having attended the last anniversary meeting of the New England abolitionists, where he had heard no sentiments but such as any Christian could have listened to with interest; and he had felt that his doing so, and the sympathy it evinced, had been of great value, and would tend to cement the union of all who were earnest for the abolition of slavery. His address throughout was deeply interesting and impressive; and a hope was expressed that, as numbers could not gain admittance to the meeting, an early opportunity would be afforded of hearing him.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

## Religious Intelligence.

### HOME MISSION CONFERENCE.

On Thursday last a conference of delegates and other friends of Home Evangelisation was held at the Congregational Library to consider suggestions by the Home Missionary Society for the employment of Evangelists as an additional agency in Home Mission work. Mr. Samuel Morley occupied the chair, and there were upwards of seventy ministers and other gentlemen present.

The first hour was spent in devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Taunton, Rev. Mr. Rowland, of Henley-on-Thames, Mr. Potto Brown, of St. Ives, and Mr. Pollard, of Taunton, offering prayer.

The business of the meeting commenced at twelve o'clock, when the secretary of the Home Missionary Society read letters from the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, Rev. James Parsons, of York, Rev. D. Brown, Rev. J. C. Potter, of Whitby, Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Priory-park, Bath, W. Armitage, Esq., Manchester, William Rawlinson, Esq., of Taunton, Isaac Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford, H. Lees, Esq., of Manchester, H. O. Wills, Esq., Bristol, and other ministers and gentlemen, expressive of their regret that they could not be in attendance, but sympathising heartily with the object of the conference.

Mr. MORLEY then addressed the meeting. He greatly rejoiced at the arrival of that day. He had looked forward to it with deep interest, because he felt that the subject which they would have to consider was one of vital importance to the churches, and involved consequences which would materially affect the progress of evangelical truth in England; and promising that he would state his own opinions freely on his own responsibility, he hoped that every gentleman present would, in like manner, feel himself at perfect liberty to do the same, that they might understand each other's minds, and come to such conclusions as would promote the great object which they had all so much at heart. On one point he desired at once to be explicit that there might be no misunderstanding as to his views upon it, when collateral topics were under consideration, and that was, that in advocating, as he intended to do that day, the cause of aggressive Christianity by other means than those which the pulpit and the regular ministry supplied, he had not the slightest idea of reflecting on that ministry, believing, as he did, that it was a divinely appointed institution, and the grand instrumentality which Christianity employed for the building up of the Church and the conversion of the world. (Hear, hear.) But this he would maintain, that the pulpit alone could not do the work which now lay before them, and that new and more aggressive agencies were called for, in order that they might carry the Gospel into every part of the land. Since he had become treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, he had felt it to be both a duty and a privilege to make himself acquainted with the moral statistics of the country, and while he would refrain from introducing them in detail on that occasion, he could not but recommend the study of them to the brethren present, as calculated to stimulate to action; for when it was found that thousands and tens of thousands of their fellow-men were passing into eternity, not only in the darkness of ignorance, and without hope, but that error of the most poisonous character was being infused into the minds of multitudes now living in England, and that, too, in the name of their Protestant religion, they could not but feel themselves called on to be more aggressive in the diffusion of Christian truth. They were not only under a solemn obligation to take a share, but a large share, of the blessed work of aggressive Christianity, and when they considered the soundness of their principles, and the elasticity of their Congregational polity, he felt encouraged to hope that they would not be found wanting in the present call to duty, and hour of need. (Hear, hear.) He was prepared to give full credit to other Christian denominations for their earnestness and conscientiousness, and the good that many of them were doing in these eventful times; but he was jealous of the honour of his own denomination, and felt desirous that their principles might lay hold of the country and impress its heart. To do this, his belief was that they must frame a body of earnest, thoughtful, right-hearted, intelligent men, going from cottage to cottage, from village to village, not as ordained ministers, but as Evangelists, with a burning desire to glorify God, by the consecration of their time and energies to that one work. He believed, also, that hundreds of such men were to be found in their churches, and that the time was come when they ought to be called out, and enabled to give themselves wholly to Evangelistic work. Getting into personal contact with the people, treat-



ing them with the utmost kindness and respect, maintaining towards the very poorest a courteous and gentlemanly bearing, they would thus get their confidence, and then by the divine blessing might lead them to the consideration of the highest ends of life—the conversion of the soul and consecration of its energies to the service of God. (Hear, hear.) He would have them never to enter a pulpit, but with Bible in hand to visit the cottagers, gather the people into the prayer-meeting, open up the Scriptures and look up for the blessing that would impress the heart; that done, they would find it an easy matter to guide them to the attendance of the public and regular means of grace, and leaving them there go in search of others, that they too might be saved. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there would be some difficulty in determining the precise character of the means to be employed in that kind of aggressive work, but if their churches and county unions went heartily into it, the great end sought would be gained. The committee of the Home Missionary Society had embodied their views generally in the suggestions that were contained in the invitation to attend the conference, but they had no wish whatever to appear exclusive in asserting them, and the committee would rather be as much as possible out of sight, while the churches themselves carried their principles into effect. They could not lay down any stereotyped system of means, but he had indicated what he believed they would now generally be agreed upon, and he was prepared to say that the Home Missionary Society was ready to take its full share of the duty of raising the necessary funds, not to relieve the counties, but to be used as a lever to raise every county where their co-operation was called for, to that position of power and influence which were always experienced when their material as well as their moral resources were fully developed. (Hear.) He was glad in being able to say that six gentlemen had already promised 100*l.* a-year, for three years, towards a special Evangelistic fund, while some of them were prepared to double that amount. Smaller contributions were also promised for the employment of these Evangelists, and if they went forth in faith and in dependence on God, they would find support to the fullest extent desired. He believed that many were now ready to come forward and aid that movement, and while they entered on it with all their hearts that day, let them be encouraged by the thought, while impressed by a full sense of the responsibility which it implied, that every Christian had a work to do which no other Christian could do for him, and which, if not done by himself, could not be done at all. (Hear, hear.) "Paul plants, Apollo waters, and God gives the increase." Let them labour on, then, in faith, and in view of that encouragement, for there was now a power in the churches, which, when invoked and put in force as an aggressive and practical agency, would bless the world. (Applause.)

The SECRETARY of the Home Missionary Society then read a very comprehensive paper showing the threefold character of its operations—the third department, viz., that of Evangelistic effort, being the subject for discussion that day. He also adduced a number of very startling statistics showing the rapid and ruinous spread of Popish principles and practices within the pale of the Church of England in several of the rural districts, and the need of aggressive agencies to destroy this error by the leaven of Christian truth.

Rev. T. BINNEY expressed his surprise that such a state of things should be found to exist in any part of England, as Mr. Wilson's paper had shown, and he hoped that the statistics could be fully verified. To hear of the people in the Church of England being taught to utter prayers to the Virgin Mary and having crucifixes in their cottages was scarcely credible.

Mr. WILSON said the statistics were not only correct but had been personally verified by himself. There was a minister in the room who would read some of the prayers from the book in circulation in the district where he laboured, and tell them also where the crucifixes were to be found. [This was done, and one of the Popish books was shown which had been circulated largely amongst the people, while it was proved by the evidence of a letter from one of the agents of the Home Missionary Society, that in several cottages in the county of Dorset the crucifix had been set up by the clergyman of the parish—the curate who had been most active in this work having since gone over to the Church of Rome.]

The Rev. HENRY TOWNLEY, of London, was happy in being present on the occasion. He was just on the brink of eternity, and could look into it with real joy, and before he went to his heavenly home would bid them all God speed, and cheerfully give his 10*l.* to Mr. Morley's Evangelistic Fund. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. POLLARD, of Taunton, said they had just heard a voice from this side the grave, and he might say that the letter they had heard read from the late Mr. Addiscott to Mr. Morley, written two days before he died, was like a voice from the other side. Oh! that they might be impressed by it and encouraged to go forward in that Evangelistic work. He then showed them that in Somerset they had been carrying on a systematic work by means of Evangelists for some time which had been greatly blessed.

Mr. SULLY, of Bridgewater, stated many interesting facts relative to the working of two Evangelists in his neighbourhood, and suggested that this additional agency should be under the superintendence of local committees. He heartily

subscribed to the sentiments of the chairman, and referred to the progress of Puseyism in Somerset as another reason why they should work by Evangelists.

The Rev. THOMAS MANN, of Trowbridge, gave some interesting accounts of the successful progress of their own Home Mission work, and showed that, in co-operation with the Home Missionary Society, they were enabled to employ several Evangelists who were visiting, teaching, and preaching anywhere and everywhere in the districts assigned to them. He approved very heartily of the object of that conference, and had no doubt but that much good would follow from their proceedings on that occasion.

The Rev. A. McMILLAN, of Taunton, also advocated the cause of aggressive effort.

Mr. JUPE, of Mere, heartily approved of the project of working by Evangelists, but urged the necessity of calling forth all the available lay talent in the churches in voluntary service for the advancement of the Gospel in "regions round about."

The Rev. — WOODWARD, Secretary to the Hants Association, said they had now three Evangelists in the field in Hampshire, supported by the Home Missionary Society, the County Association, and the people in the localities, and contended that if this scheme were generally adopted their churches would soon all be benefited and their villages evangelised.

The Rev. J. ROGERS, of Bridport, adduced painful statistics of moral and religious destitution in Dorset, and the progress of Popery in the Church of England. He urged the necessity for Evangelistic effort, and stated that in their county the association had appointed three distinct committees to co-operate with the Home Missionary Society in promoting direct action among the people.

Alderman Herbert, of Nottingham, Mr. Haycroft, of London, Rev. Thomas James, and many other brethren, all approving of the object sought to be attained, though of different opinions as to some points of detail, followed, when

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, thought the subject had been sufficiently ventilated, and that they were now ready to adopt a resolution in its favour. He was quite prepared to accept the first on the list of suggestions, and would leave it to the district associations to carry the details into practice. The whole project had his hearty support. (Hear, hear.) He was very happy indeed in being there on that occasion; a new era was being inaugurated in the history of home evangelisation, and he rejoiced in the scheme because it was not to supersede, but to supplement, their present operations, and to bring out the sanctified intellect of their churches, that it might be consecrated to the service of the kingdom of Christ. (Applause.)

Mr. BINNEY felt a difficulty in accepting the whole scheme of suggestions in detail. He might not agree with them all, while he heartily approved of the object they sought to attain, and would suggest rather a general resolution, leaving the Home Missionary Society to supplement it with any recommendations that might be considered necessary for the consideration of the district committees.

T. E. PLINT, Esq., of Leeds, John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, and other brethren, having spoken in the same strain,

Mr. WILSON submitted a resolution which he thought might meet the views of the Conference. It expressed thankfulness to God for the blessing he had bestowed on their home mission efforts generally, asserted the need of additional Evangelistic agency to meet the moral wants of England, such as had been partially in operation under the denomination of Evangelists, and appealed to the churches to provide such an agency, through their various associations for promoting home mission work.

Several brethren spoke in favour of the resolution, which was moved by the Rev. JOHN ROGERS, seconded by THOMAS PLINT, Esq., and unanimously passed. (See advertisement.)

The members of the Conference then dined together in the London Tavern, and altogether spent a very interesting and promising day.

#### COLPORTAGE FOR ENGLAND.

On Friday evening an interesting meeting was held at the new Tract and Book Saloon, 9, Paternoster-row, to inaugurate the "British Colportage Society." The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The colporteurs, twelve in number, and selected from various denominations of Evangelical Christians—one of them being a converted Jew—were introduced. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. Pennefather.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read a statement as to the origin and objects of the association, at the close of which he observed that these colporteurs would be under the superintendence of Christian ministers at Holloway, at Barnet, at Aldershot, and in other densely-peopled places.

Mr. SMITHIES, editor of the *British Workman*, gave a brief account of the mode in which the movement originated. Should these twelve succeed in their endeavours, the benevolent promoter would send out twelve more. (Hear, hear.) Where benevolent persons in any provincial town would subscribe about 30*l.*, a colporteur would be sent, and the promoter of this movement would meet the remainder of the expense to the extent of from eighty to a hundred colporteurs. The establishment at 9, Paternoster-row, would enable friends to get, in that one spot, a stock of any of those tracts, for some of which they now had to send to Dublin, to Scotland, and elsewhere.

The Rev. Canon CHAMPNEYS then delivered an effective address to the colporteurs. Several other

short addresses followed, intended partly for the colporteurs and partly for the company. Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY spoke on the need of additional and even "irregular" agencies to carry the Gospel to the masses who could never be reached by the pulpit, and urged the necessity of courtesy in intercourse with the poor, and especially in entering their dwellings. The Rev. W. Pennefather, of Christ Church, Barnet (one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society), the Rev. Mesac Thomas (Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society), and the Rev. Mr. Shedlock, of Paris, also spoke.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in closing the proceedings, expressed his deep interest in the movement now originated, and his great gratification at what he had seen and heard that evening.

He fully concurred in the remarks of Mr. Morley as to the advantage of calling into operation a great variety of agencies, provided they were legitimate and consistent with God's Word. There was an immense amount of unoccupied ground, for which present agencies were insufficient. The multiplication of these organisations increased individual interest, and tended to engage a larger number of intellects, hearts, and prayers. They were also valuable as experiments, showing, by their practical operation, which mode was the best. But they must not stop while deliberating as to the best plan. It was impossible to stand still. If we were not on the alert the devil would be. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl next expressed his concurrence with Mr. Morley's remarks, as to the importance of treating the poor with courtesy. They were more sensitive than even gentlefolks. He urged the colporteurs to eschew direct controversy, and to follow the rule of meeting an infidel remark by a statement of the opposite truth, rather than by attempting a logical refutation. (Hear, hear.) He then dwelt on the importance of colportage, and particularly on the great results which had flowed from the movement in America. It was greatly needed in this country, and particularly in the rural districts. There was a fine opening also on the Continent, and he referred especially to Italy. He felt sure that no one could regard that country without a feeling of intense thankfulness at its present prospects of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) Count Cavour had written to him the other day on this subject, assuring him that he was as much in favour of civil and religious liberty as any man in England, and nothing should be wanting on his part. (Applause.) Yet there were great difficulties still to be overcome from the ecclesiastical prejudices which still remained, and the only remedy would be the creation of an enlightened public opinion. (Hear, hear.) The Count went on to bear high testimony to the character and conduct, during recent events, of those Italians who had succeeded from Rome. It had given him a deep impression of the immense value of the Bible, and of the right to communicate it to every individual. (Applause.)

The noble earl concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the co-operation of various denominations in this new work of colportage, which would, he hoped, verify the homely proverb of the advantage of "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

The proceedings were then closed with the Benediction.

FALCON-SQUARE.—The Rev. J. S. Hall, having resigned his pastoral charge at Cheetham, has accepted a unanimous invitation to succeed at Falcon-square the venerable Dr. Bennett, who has retired from the pastorate. He will commence his stated ministry there on the first Sunday in December.

SPECIAL PRAYER IN EDINBURGH.—A large meeting, representing various Christian communities in Edinburgh, was held on Monday, the 10th inst., to consider the religious state of the city. They agreed in regarding this period as critical, and in calling on their brethren throughout the city to unite, on a certain day, in prayer in reference to religious revival. Thursday, the 29th of November, is named as a suitable day.

HOPE CHAPEL, WEYMOUTH.—The friends connected with the above chapel met in the school-room on the 22nd of November, to hear statements respecting the rebuilding of the chapel. The pastor (the Rev. W. Lewis) presided. The proposed building, for which plans are being prepared by Messrs. Haggett and Pocklington, of Sherborne, is estimated to cost 1,000*l.*, and to accommodate between seven and eight hundred adults and children. The chairman announced that seven gentlemen have each promised the sum of 50*l.* on condition that ten such promises can be obtained. At the close of the meeting several smaller promises were made.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 20th, the committee and members of the above association had the pleasure to hear, in the library of the Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street, Mr. J. Templeton's new lecture on the "People and Peculiarities of Ceylon," prepared for delivery to the young and others during the present season. The illustrations by dissolving views were highly satisfactory, and the lecture was replete with information of the most instructive and interesting character. We have great confidence in recommending pastors and superintendents who desire to cultivate the spirit of missions in their congregations and schools to avail themselves of this new lecture. It cannot fail to be regarded as a great treat, and is well calculated to promote an intelligent interest in missions in the East.—*From a Correspondent.*

SMARDEN, KENT.—The anniversary of Zion Chapel, Smarden, was held on Sunday, Oct. 28th, when two sermons were preached by J. Noble, Esq., of Brighton, and an afternoon sermon by the Rev. T. Rofe, formerly pastor of the church. On Monday afternoon a tea-meeting was held, when more than 250 attended,—and a large public-meeting in the evening, over which W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst, presided. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Rofe, Chamberlain (Marden), Moss (Tenterden),



Bally (Staplehurst), Judd (Iden Green), and Messrs. Barling and Twelvetees (London). A special effort had been made by the friends for the last two years to extinguish the debt of 100*l.* on the chapel, and after the collection at the public meeting, the chairman announced that the requisite amount had been raised. This was one of the largest and best meetings ever held in connexion with this cause.

**RECOGNITION SERVICES, NARBOROUGH.**—On Tuesday, Nov. 20, the recognition services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. J. W. Bobjohns, late of Wymondham, as pastor of the Independent Chapel, Narborough, Leicestershire, was held. In the afternoon a brilliant and effective discourse was preached by the Rev. Geo. Legge, LL.D., on Heb. vii. 12. At five o'clock a good company sat down to a well-provided tea. At six, a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was packed with attentive listeners. The chair was taken by J. Cripps, Esq. After which effective addresses were delivered on the following subjects: "Sympathy and Co-operation between Pastor and People," by the Rev. R. W. M'All; "Christian Benevolence," by the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B.; "The Privilege of Christians in Connexion with the Support of the Gospel," by the Rev. T. Mays; and "Conditions Essential to a Revival of Religion," by the Rev. W. Woods. The Revs. S. Haywood, T. Jowett, — Bull (Baptist minister), J. Mason, — Creak, and Messrs. J. Swain and George Buines, took part in the services. The chapel and school-rooms were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a bouquet which ornamented the platform attracted by its artistic arrangement and brilliance particular attention. The services of the day were instructive and impressive.

**LORD TEYNHAM PREACHING IN A BAPTIST CHAPEL.**—On Sunday last, the Right Hon. George Henry Roper Curzon, Lord Teynham, preached two sermons in the Baptist Chapel, Pole-street, Preston, in aid of the funds for liquidating the debt upon that place of worship. His lordship was assisted at both services by the Rev. Mr. Webb, the pastor. In the morning the portion of Scripture selected by his lordship for the basis of his discourse was the 20th and 21st verses of the 20th chapter of Acts. The address was of a highly practical character, and was a forcible exposition of the relative duties of Christians to themselves and to the world. At the evening service Lord Teynham read as his text the 18th, 19th, and 20th verses of the 1st chapter of Isaiah. From this passage his lordship delivered a very impressive address. His style was simple and earnest in the highest degree; his address was unadorned by rhetorical flourishes or by any superfluous ornamentation; his manner of enforcing the truths of religion reminded the listener of the earnest and direct style which characterised the preaching of the earlier Nonconformists. At the conclusion of his lordship's addresses collections were made, as also after the service in the afternoon, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Hay, Wesleyan minister. The amount collected at the services reached the sum of 16*l.*—*Preston Guardian.*

**MESSRS. RADCLIFFE AND WEAVER.**—On Wednesday, at two o'clock, these earnest evangelists addressed a numerous assemblage in the Music Hall, convened by tickets, issued gratuitously. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie occupied the chair; and on the platform were ministers belonging to various denominations, as well as several laymen. After praise and prayer, the chairman said that before introducing the gentlemen at whose request they had met, he might take occasion to notice some statements which had got currency in connection with the labours of Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Weaver, to the effect that he (Dr. Guthrie) and his brother ministers in Edinburgh looked with a somewhat jealous eye upon the exertions of these gentlemen, and did not give them that countenance which they might expect. Now, he could say for himself—and in so doing he believed he expressed the sentiments of his brethren in the ministry—that he hailed with joy any good done by them as fellow-workers with themselves in the same great cause; and that the reason he and his brother ministers did not give them that support which they desiderated, was owing to the claims which, as ministers of churches, they felt pressed upon them in connection with their own charges. Mr. Weaver, previous to his address, sung one of his hymns, in which he was joined by some of the audience. His address was characterised by his usual fervour, though it was somewhat desultory and unconnected. Mr. Radcliffe engaged in prayer, and afterwards addressed the meeting. In the evening a second meeting was held in the same place, which was also addressed by the same speakers.—*Scottish Press.*

**DEPARTURE OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS."**—**VALEDICTORY SERVICE.**—On Tuesday evening a most interesting service was held at Poultry Chapel, to take leave of the following ministers, who, with their wives, are about to sail in the "John Williams" for spheres of labour in the South Seas: The Rev. P. G. Bird, Rev. W. G. Lawes, Rev. J. L. Green, G. Morris, and Rev. J. W. Simmons. The service opened with prayer offered by the Rev. W. M. Statham; the Rev. Wm. Ellis then delivered an introductory address to the congregation; after which the missionaries were commended to God in prayer by the Rev. Dr. Tidman, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society; and they were then addressed by the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham. Lota and Simions, two native teachers from Aitutaki, made brief speeches, which were translated by the Rev. Wm. Gill, of Woolwich. The service was brought to a conclusion by prayer

offered by the Rev. John Nunn, of Haverstock-hill Chapel. The spacious chapel was crowded, and the proceedings evidently made a deep impression on the assembly. On Friday, the 23rd instant, the "John Williams," left the port of London for her fifth extended voyage to the islands of the Pacific. The names of the missionaries who are passengers are as follows:—The Rev. J. L. Green, and Mrs. G., appointed to the island of Tahaa; the Rev. George Morris and Mrs. M., to Raiatea; the Rev. J. W. Simmons and Mrs. S.; the Rev. W. G. Lawes and Mrs. L.; the Rev. P. G. Bird and Mrs. B., all appointed to Samoa. The Rev. Mr. Ellenberger and Mrs. E., with their associate, Miss Mackintosh, agents of the Paris Missionary Society; two daughters of the Rev. W. Ross, also the son of the Rev. R. T. Grigorowski, and the son of Mr. J. N. Campbell, agents of the Society, proceed as passengers to the Cape of Good Hope.

**SQUARE CHURCH, HALIFAX.**—**ASSOCIATION FOR CHRISTIAN USEFULNESS.**—The annual meeting of this association, the activity of which has been more than once noticed in our columns, was recently, held under the presidency of the Rev. E. Mellor, the pastor. Mr. James Diggins, the secretary, read the annual report. The operations of the association were divided into the visiting, preaching, school, and book departments, each of which was separately noticed. The report observed respecting the visiting department that the object was to hold intercourse with the sick, the destitute, and the aged, the operations being unprescribed by parochial or chapel boundaries. There were eleven members in that department, and 1,093 visits had been made. The school department comprised a Sabbath and night school at Shaw Hill; an adult Bible-class at Mount Pleasant, conducted by Mr. Esau Hanson; and another at Caddy-field, under the management of Mr. J. Mann. Increased accommodation had been obtained at Shaw Hill during the year. There were 100 children on the books, the average attendance being sixty in the morning and eighty in the afternoon. The attendance was somewhat irregular, the reason often assigned being "no clothing." There were forty night-school members, the meetings being on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The Bible-classes had been very beneficial. In the preaching department there had been 204 services. It was under great obligation to the Rev. Mr. Rolls and Mr. J. W. Wyncoll for their assistance. Upwards of 4,000 tracts were in circulation in the book department, and as many as 40,000 calls had been made. The distributors had met with much less opposition than in the preceding years. As many as 579 volumes had been circulated from a valuable and select library of books. Brief but interesting addresses were then given by the chairman, Mr. Crossley, M.P., the Revs. I. Pridie, J. C. Gray, S. Shaw (Middleton, late of Oventon), G. Mather, Mr. E. M. Wovell, Mr. J. Bond, and Mr. John Mitchell.

**CLAREMONT CHAPEL.**—This chapel, for thirty-three years the scene of the labours of that able and devoted minister of the Gospel, the late Rev. John Blackburn, has recently undergone extensive alterations. The circular gallery behind the pulpit has been removed, and the pulpit itself has been placed nearer to the north end of the chapel. By this alteration, the space formerly unoccupied behind the pulpit has been made available, the pews at this end of the building being rendered as eligible as those in other parts. The front of the chapel has been raised and covered with cement, which gives to the building a much more massive and commanding appearance. These, together with other works calculated to increase the comfort of the congregation, were executed at a cost of between 400*l.* and 500*l.*; and as there existed some outstanding liabilities when they were undertaken, the sum required to be raised in order to free the chapel from debt amounted to about 600*l.* On Sunday, the 11th inst., collections for this object were made after sermons by the Rev. W. Landels and the Rev. Newman Hall, and again on the following Wednesday evening, after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Brock. These collections, which were unusually large, and the efforts which had been made previously, left a balance of nearly 70*l.* It was deemed to be very desirable that this balance should be liquidated before the approaching anniversary of the pastor, the Rev. A. M. Henderson, and with that view one of the deacons invited a few of the members of the congregation to his house, when the amount was readily and cheerfully made up. On Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., a social meeting was held to celebrate Mr. Henderson's fourth anniversary as pastor. The spacious school-room in the rear of the chapel was crowded in every part, and cheerfulness and good-feeling were conspicuous at every table. This large company was evidently an assembly of friends who had met to testify their love and esteem for their common friend—their pastor. Tea being over, Mr. Henderson took the chair, and after the singing of a hymn called on the Rev. Mr. Ross to offer prayer. The meeting was then addressed by the chairman (the Rev. Henry Madgin), the Rev. Mr. Ross, and by two of the deacons (Messrs. J. Balleny and Hugh Owen). The addresses of the rev. speakers were full of point and interest; that of Mr. Ross was devoted to the exposition of his views on the duty of Christians to consecrate with thanksgiving and prayer a certain proportion of their property to the service of religion and humanity. Mr. Balleny gave a lucid financial statement, from which it appeared that not a penny of debt remained on account of the recent alterations; and it was subsequently shown by the pastor that this church is in the happy, but very exceptional, condition of being, in reference to its various societies,

wholly free from debt. Mr. Owen dwelt on the kind and cordial co-operation manifested by the people in regard to the work which had just been completed, and remarked that the spirit and power developed by their recent efforts were highly encouraging in view of the future of the cause of Christ at Claremont Chapel. He concluded by presenting to the pastor a very handsome Pulpit Bible, which had been subscribed for by the members of the congregation, in token of their affectionate attachment to him, and of their appreciation of his valuable and devoted labours.

## Correspondence.

### OUR POLICY IN REFERENCE TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I regret that in a former communication I so expressed myself as that your correspondent "N. R.," in your last number, appears to think that an allusion to Mr. Robinson's "Sin of Conformity" was made in "somewhat disparaging terms." So far was I from intending this that I am constantly recommending its perusal, and in any series of tracts that may be issued on the subject proposed I should be glad for this to be number one, a position it well deserves; and if a special fund were raised to send a copy to every Evangelical Churchman's, and to every Wesleyan Family in the kingdom, no more cheerful contributor would be found than myself. It is a book to do great good amongst these classes.

Now that the subject of tracts on the most vulnerable points in the Church of England, especially on those which are supposed to press with most force on the consciences of her evangelical members, has been brought before your readers, is it too much to hope that it will be taken up in good earnest? The suggestion of "A Watcher" that the Committees of the Congregational and Baptist Unions should move in the matter, will, it is hoped, commend itself to those bodies. But perhaps the chief difficulty is a pecuniary one. That the responsibility should rest on the authors is not to be expected as a rule, nor is it that any committee should take it on themselves personally; but cannot a fund be raised for this purpose? or will not a number of individuals guarantee a sufficient sale to secure against loss? Pray use your influence, Mr. Editor, to set the thing afloat, and if care is taken to secure forcible tracts, written in a true, manly, Christian spirit, pointing out and denouncing compliance with what is felt to be false in the Church of England, much will be done to promote the interests of Christ's kingdom; for the immoral mode adopted by many clergymen of explaining away the meaning of language in a manner that men of the world would be ashamed of is sadly undermining the moral sensibilities of the people as to right and wrong, and thus inflicting a fearful injury on the nation and on religion.

Yours truly,  
J. N.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following account of Mr. Abraham Lincoln, just elected President of the United States, is given in a letter from New York, published in the *Opinions Nationales*:—

He was born in the county of Hardem, in Kentucky, the 12th Feb., 1809. His grandfather, who emigrated from Virginia, that State in 1781, was killed by the Indians whilst he was engaged in clearing his lands. His son, who, like himself, was very poor, also died prematurely, and left a widow and some children, one of them being Abraham, then aged six years. The widow, with her children, after a while, took up her residence in the south of Indiana, and there Abraham in course of time reached man's estate. In stature he is almost gigantic, being 6ft. 3in. His mother was able to give him but little education; in fact, he passed on only six or eight months at school. He was in succession a farm labourer, a woodcutter, and a boatman on the Wabash and the Mississippi. In 1830 he went to the State of Illinois, and earned his living for a year by working as a labourer in the fields; and then he got a place as a shopman, and afterwards enlisted as a volunteer in a company which was raised at New Salem to take part in the war in Florida against the Indian tribes, headed by the chief called the Black Hawk. He served with credit, and was promoted to the grade of captain. On his return to Illinois he took up his residence near Springfield, the capital, and has ever since resided there. In 1832 he was a candidate for a seat in the Legislature, but failed. The year after, however, he was elected, and he sat during four sessions. During this time he studied law, and, having become an advocate, practised with great success at the bar of Springfield. In politics, to which, whilst following his profession, he paid great attention, he joined the Whig party, and was a warm supporter of Henry Clay. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and continued to belong to it till 1849. He was a strong Abolitionist, and repeatedly expressed his sentiments on the subject of slavery. In the stormy debates which took place on the Wilmot proviso he bore an active part, and voted not fewer than forty-two times for that measure. He opposed the war with Mexico as unconstitutional. From 1849 to 1854 he kept aloof from the political arena, devoting himself exclusively to the exercise of his profession. In 1854 he was the candidate of the Whigs for the dignity of Senator for his State, but was defeated. In 1856 his name was at the head of the list of the electors of Illinois, who voted for Fremont, in opposition to Buchanan. In 1858 he was unanimously designated by the Republican Convention of the State to succeed Mr. Douglas as Senator, and a warm contest took place between him and that gentleman. Both visited every part of the State to harangue the populations; Mr. Lincoln boldly declaring for the abolition of slavery, and Mr. Douglas standing by what is called squatter sovereignty. Fortune was then adverse to Mr. Lincoln, his opponent having been elected.



## Foreign and Colonial.

## FRANCE.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

The following Imperial decrees is published in the *Moniteur* :—

Desiring to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of our Government, and a marked proof of our confidence, we decree :—

That the Senate and the Corps Législatif shall annually vote an address in reply to our speech at the opening of the Chambers. This address will be discussed in the presence of the Government Commissioners, who will give the necessary explanations on the interior and exterior policy of the Empire.

Regulatory measures will be taken in order to facilitate to the Corps Législatif the expression of its opinion, and the publicity of its debates.

During the session the Emperor will nominate Ministers without portfolios, in order to defend, conjointly with the Councillors of State, the Government projects of law before the Chambers.

The Ministry of the Emperor's Household will be suppressed, and its functions united with those of the Marshal of the Palace.

The Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies is suppressed. The administration of the colonies is united with the Ministry of the Marine.

The decree also orders some changes in the functions of the Ministries of Public Instruction, Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.

M. Chasseloup-Laubat has been appointed Marine and Colonial Minister.

Marshal Pelissier has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, and Admiral Hamelin Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

That part of the public service which is not directly connected with public instruction, as well as the special establishments of the University, are transferred from the Ministry of Instruction to that of the State.

The *Moniteur* also contains the appointment of Count Walewski, as Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted.

An Imperial decree confers upon M. Vintry the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour.

The *Moniteur*, of yesterday, contains the following appointments :—Count Persigny, as Minister of the Interior; M. Billault, as Minister without portfolio; M. Forcade La Roquette, as Minister of Finance; M. Magne, as Minister without portfolio; M. Beneditti, as Councillor of State for extraordinary service.

Count Flahaut is definitively appointed French Ambassador to the Court of St. James. This is official; M. Morny having declined the appointment.

The *Moniteur* publishes a convention concluded between the Governments of Sardinia and France, arranging several questions in reference to the annexation of Savoy and Nice. It is determined that the portion of the Sardinian debt chargeable to Savoy and Nice should be four millions and a-half of Sardinian Rentes, which the French Government will remit to Sardinia. The charges incurred by Sardinia on account of Savoy and Nice will be transferred to France.

The *Moniteur* also publishes an Imperial decree abolishing the prohibition against the exportation of iron ore, which may in future be exported free of duty.

A letter from Paris says :—"It is said that as the Pope refuses to consecrate Monseigneur Maret, the Bishop of Vannes, the Emperor has resolved to dispense with the Papal exequatur. It seems there is a precedent by which the imposition of hands by three bishops can be substituted for the consent of his Holiness, but the episcopal body does not furnish the requisite number of docile prelates."

Mr. Cobden arrived at Nantes early in the afternoon of the 21st, accompanied by M. Voisin, receiver-general of the Maine-et-Loire. At about three o'clock the two gentlemen visited the Bourse, and Mr. Cobden was received with marked sympathy. That gentlemen afterwards had interviews with M. Gauja, director of the Discount Bank; with M. Fruchard, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and with several eminent shipowners and merchants. In the evening Mr. Cobden was to be entertained at dinner by the Prefect. From Nantes he intended to go to St. Nizaire. The object of his visit is, it is believed, to collect commercial information.

## ITALY.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TWO SICILIES.

The following modifications have been made in the Council of Lieutenantcy :—Vintimiglia, Director of the Customs; Dofflito, Director of the Interior; and Silvio Sporenta, of the Police. Poerio has been appointed Minister without a portfolio.

King Victor Emmanuel will take his departure for Sicily immediately after having received the deputation from the Sardinian Parliament.

Victor Emmanuel has received a deputation from the Marches and Umbria, to inform him officially of the results of the vote taken in those districts, and to pray his acceptance of the Crown.

The *Opinione* says :—"The project of Farini for the division of the State of Naples into districts has been discussed and adopted by the Lieutenantcy-Council. The project will be immediately submitted to the Council of State. The substitution of the title of King of Italy for that of King of Sardinia has not been delayed by diplomatic considerations, but as a mark of respect to the Italian Parliament, to which the Ministry

will reserve the right to proclaim Victor Emmanuel King of Italy."

The Sicilian journals of the 16th contain a decree, still bearing the signature of Garibaldi, by which the operation of the Papal Bull of Benedict XIV., hurled against heterodoxy, is henceforth to cease; liberty of conscience is proclaimed, and the Albanese Greeks now in Sicily are authorised to exercise their worship in perfect freedom.

The great topic of interest in Naples during the last few days has been the note of Lord John Russell. It has excited a sensation which I could have scarcely imagined possible; for the *salons*, the journals, and even Majesty, are loud in their expression of grateful admiration of it.—*Letter from Naples.*

The King has announced his intention of granting the sum of 200,000 lire out of his private purse for promoting popular education and infant schools. The official journal announces that the Lieutenant-General has already given the necessary orders for the disposal of the King's beneficence. It also declares the intention of his Excellency to take speedy measures for the commencement of great works of public utility, and for the anticipation of the necessary funds from the State treasury. "The Government intends to abolish," says the *Gazette*, "the octroi tax on grain, macaroni, and flour."

The Castles of St. Elmo and Nuovo have been re-occupied by the National Guard, the occupation by the Piedmontese having lasted three or four days and produced immense irritation.

## STATE OF NAPLES.

The letters from Turin paint a very gloomy picture of the state of things in Naples. There is discontent amongst the people, and an almost hopeless muddle of administrative disorganisation, caused by the reckless manner in which Garibaldi's Government gave away offices to worthless men. The towns are full of place-hunters; while disbanded soldiers and self-styled Garibaldians cause disorder in the provinces.

Adventurers of the very worst description crowd the Minister's doors athirst for public offices. Already Bertani and Crispi, in their short tenure of office, lavished public patronage on the most undeserving objects. This is the main secret of the popularity of Garibaldi's lieutenants; it is the main secret of the opposition the King's lieutenants have to contend with. Honest, disinterested, stern, loyal men are incredibly rare in these Southern Kingdoms. "There is not one man in the whole staff of the Post Office," said a man to me (a Neapolitan), who had to go to a good ground for what he said, "who is not a thief," and your correspondent from Naples informs you that there are none but thieves in the service of the Neapolitan hospitals. The whole population seem to vibrate between thieving and beggary.

Letters received from Naples to the 25th instant state that a Garibaldian demonstration had taken place in the Teatro Nuovo. The same advices state that the bands infesting the Abruzzi had been increased partly by disbanded Royal soldiers and partly by former Garibaldians, and that some disturbances had occurred in the three towns of Tagliano, Celano, and Salsicchio.

## THE KING AND THE GARIBALDIANS.

Advices from Naples of the 17th show that Victor Emmanuel has found it necessary to retrace his steps in respect to the Garibaldians. The following decree has been issued :—

Art. 1. The Italian volunteers actually under arms will form a body separate from the regular army. The duration of the term of service for soldiers shall be two years. The officers shall have their special scale of service and promotion.

2. The advantages and obligations, both of soldiers and officers, shall be equal with those of the regular army.

3. A mixed commission shall determine the rank and standing of the officers of the volunteers, regard being paid to their services and antecedents.

4. The Government reserves to itself to enter the volunteer officers in the regular army, but in such a way as to respect the rights acquired by the officers of the regular army.

5. The preceding arrangements do not dispense any one from the civil and military obligations which he may owe to the State, &c.

C. CAVOUR.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

FANTI.

This decree has given satisfaction. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—"The abrogation of Fanti's order may therefore be considered as one of the wisest acts of Count Cavour's administration. It has already borne its fruits; for in conversation with the officers and soldiers who are here I found them actuated by more friendly sentiments towards Victor Emmanuel and his Government."

The cadres of this small but brave army will be kept as the nucleus of a corps around whose flags will gather the volunteers who shall be called forth to fight the last war against Austria.

General Rocca has communicated to General Sirtori that his Majesty has decided that the non-commissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers of the Southern Army (Garibaldian), on returning to their families, shall receive six months' instead of three months' pay. General Rocca has also communicated the order of his Majesty that medals for military valour and decorations of the Military Order of Savoy shall be given to those amongst the officers of every rank, non-commissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers, who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the various engagements of the present war.

## GARIBALDI.

A letter from Naples states that Garibaldi, not having any vessels at his disposal at his island of Caprera, Alexandre Dumas has lent him his yacht,

the Emma, with her crew. The *Nationalité*, of Turin, alluding to the story of Garibaldi's having found great embellishments at Caprera, as also to another, to the effect that, instead of such a compliment, the gallant general had found a distress levied on his furniture by the tax-gatherer, contradicts them both in positive terms.

The volunteers of Marsala, Catalafimi, and Palermo have resolved to present Garibaldi with a star in diamonds, bearing the inscription, "The thousand to their chief."

## GAETA.

In Naples it was reported—with what truth we shall probably learn at some future time—that Francis II. had broken a blood-vessel, and that he had sent to Naples to obtain medical attendants. The siege affords no particular item of news, and everything is much as it was a short time ago. It is rumoured, however, that the French Emperor has intimated that if Francis II. does not yield within a certain time, the French fleet will withdraw and allow the Sardinian Admiral to act against Gaeta from the sea. The Queen Mother and her children vengeance have left for Civita Vecchia.

The *Official Prussian Gazette* says :—"We learn that the Foreign Ambassadors who followed King Francis to Gaeta have left that place and proceeded to Rome, at the express desire of the King, who would not expose the diplomatic corps to the inconvenience of residing in a besieged town."

The *Gazette de Cologne* says the Emperors of Russia and Austria, who, at the beginning of the contest, advised their Neapolitan brother in absolutism to resist to the death, have now entirely altered the nature of their counsels, and are opposed to the useless sacrifice of life which the prolonged siege of Gaeta must entail.

The Pontifical Nuncio and the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius from the King.

Sardinian cruisers are in the Gulf of Terracina, whose mission is to cut off the communication between Gaeta and the States of the Church, thus rendering the provisioning of the besieged town more difficult.

A letter in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, dated 22nd inst., says :—

The French squadron, under Vice-Admiral Barbier de Tinan, is still at anchor at the same place—that is to say, in the middle of the roadstead in front of Gaeta, at a distance of five to six miles from Mola di Gaeta, and nearly opposite the Marine District, the theatre of the last affair.

The Piedmontese squadron has not approached nearer Gaeta. It seems to have renounced the idea of attacking the town by sea. It is no longer commanded by Admiral Persano, who has left for Naples. The French squadron has its full number of vessels, with the exception of Le Tag, which is stationed at Messina, and the two despatch boats, Mouette and Prony, which are moving about from point to point.

## STATE OF FEELING IN NORTHERN ITALY.

In the north of Italy the rivalry between the partisans of Cavour and Garibaldi cause them to wage a war of ferocious bitterness, which may furnish a handle for the reactionary party to work with. A letter from Turin says :—

The *Diritto* of Turin, a paper which I had frequent reasons to eulogise as the best organ of the Opposition, has been bought for the sum, extravagant in this country, of 74,000*l.* by some of the partisans of Bortani, and its pages are now open to the rabid effusions of Guerrazzi and all others who have declared war à l'outrance to Count Cavour. Under the same standard a perfect storm of halfpenny daily publications, especially in Milan and Genoa, carry on the most sanguinary onslaught against the Moderate party.

Great warlike preparations are going on in every part of the kingdom.

No less than a battery is turned out weekly for use from the foundry in the Turin Arsenal. The new establishment at Parma is equally active. A private manufactory at Brescia has been charged to deliver 56,000 bombshells before the 15th of next December. Railways from Milan to Pavia and Cremona for strategic purposes are forwarded with the greatest activity. The fortifications of Pavia, Piacenza, and Bologna are carried on with the greatest alacrity. English military authorities entitled to the greatest respect speak with admiration of the works designed and executed by General Monabrea for the fortification of Bologna.

A Turin letter, of the 19th inst., says the Piedmontese Parliament is to be convoked immediately on the King's return, and forthwith dissolved in order to be replaced by an Italian Parliament.

The municipality of Ancona has opened a subscription for the construction of a war vessel, which the March provinces will offer to the Marine of State, in commemoration of the annexation of those provinces to Sardinia.

## THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Gazette* of Perugia publishes a decree of the Commissioner-General Pepoli, confiscating, for the benefit of the commune of Città di Castello, the property of the Company of Jesus, situated in the territory of that town.

The Royal Commissioner of Umbria has issued a decree laying an extraordinary tax of two per cent. on the revenues of all landed property belonging to the episcopal sees, abbeyes, benefices, convents, seminaries, and religious fraternities of all denominations in the provinces under his authority.

Father Beckx, General of the Company of Jesus, has published, in the form of a protest to King Victor Emmanuel, a strongly worded complaint of the treatment the Jesuits receive from the government of the King of Italy. He says :—"From the time of the Italian war last year up to the present



day the Company of Jesus has lost three convents and colleges in Lombardy, six in the Duchy of Modena, eleven in the Pontifical States, nineteen in the Kingdom of Naples, and fifteen in Sicily. Everywhere the Company has been deprived of its estates and moveables in the strictest sense of the word."

M. de Morny is at Rome. It is said that he is charged with a mission to the Papal Court. He has been preceded by two autograph letters of the Emperor Napoleon, one to the Holy Father and the other to Victor Emmanuel.

*La Patrie* publishes the following:—"A great number of foreign journals publish letters from Rome announcing the proximate departure of the Pope. This announcement is completely untrue. The most authentic information establishes, on the contrary, that the Holy Father, full of confidence in the devotion of the French troops, has no intention of leaving the capital of the States of the Church."

A Papal communication has been addressed to the Federal Council, maintaining afresh the principles of Rome in reference to the Bishopric of Ticino, as explained by the representatives of the Holy See at the last conference.

A despatch from Rome states that the frontier of what remains of the Papal territory is to be exclusively occupied by French troops. Two battalions are said to have been ordered to Terracina. The object of this movement is, no doubt, to keep open that communication between the Papal States and Gaeta which the Italians are, as has been said above, anxious to cut off.

#### VENETIA.

The Austrian government has just adopted a new measure of rigour in Venetia. The *Official Gazette* of Venice publishes a decree ordering all fathers of families to recall their sons from abroad, even if absent for their education. The parents who shall persist in leaving their children in foreign countries will be punished with a fine of from twenty to two hundred florins.

A letter from Venice confirms the news of General Benedek's arrival at Verona, as Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Venetia. It is stated that the General announces, in an order of the day of the 18th, that his government has decided on not assuming the offensive; but that, if attacked, it will defend its possessions in Upper Italy to the last extremity.

A communication from Venetia, says the *Paris Patrie*, furnishes us with some additional details relative to the state of affairs in that country. General Benedek, after having taken possession of his command, left Verona to inspect the different corps composing the Austrian army destined to defend Upper Italy. Austria has now a force of 130,000 men in Venetia, divided into four corps. In addition, Austria has another army of 150,000 men, who occupy a very extended line, having for its principal points of concentration Brixen, Klagenfurt, Laybach, Trieste, Fiume, and Cattaro. In case of war, Austria would therefore have under arms a force of nearly 300,000 men to defend her possessions of Upper Italy and the Adriatic.

#### AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Pesth, of the 25th, says:—"The administration of Hungary has been everywhere reorganised with the concurrence of the most eminent men of all parties. Contrary to the reports in circulation, the conference which is to meet at Gran, in order to arrange the mode of election to the Hungarian Diet, will assemble on the 10th December next, under the presidency of the Cardinal Primate of Hungary. The congregation of the Comitatus of Pesth will assemble on the 1st December, under the presidency of Count Carolyi, who has accepted this office."

Detailed news from Vienna, however, indicates increasing discontent in the German provinces of Austria and continued irritation in Hungary. In the face of these signs of the times the Austrian government has resolved to persevere in issuing such provincial constitutions as have already caused dissatisfaction in Carinthia and the Tyrol.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Sardinian Government, in a note addressed to the Federal Council, protests against the sequestration of Church property in Ticino, and demands the re-establishment of the *status ante*.

#### RUSSIA.

A letter from Posen, dated November 2, says:—"A few weeks ago our archbishop was requested by the authorities to forbid the Roman Catholic papers of the country to make use of the expression 'Polish Church,' as being an improper one, and, moreover, contrary to the Catholic—i.e., universal—character of the Church. The archbishop replied to this extraordinary request by quoting a number of acts and other documents approved of by the Holy See, in which the expression in question appears."

#### SPAIN.

The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed Spanish Ambassador at Rome. The Queen has presented a rich sword to General Goyon.

#### TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald* states that the foreign representatives are about to submit a scheme of provincial and financial reforms to the Porte, and will at the same time conjointly urge its adoption. Great anxiety is still felt by the Porte as to the French loan. A difficulty has arisen on the question of

accepting the tenders and terms. Stamps and a new tax on farm cattle have been created. The project for a local loan, which was recently spoken of, has fallen through.

It is said that Ismail Pacha, of the Danubian Provinces, is to complete the late mission of the Grand Vizier. The arrears due to the troops have been paid. The Porte has sent physicians to Beyrout.

A Turkish line-of-battle ship had arrived on the 19th from Beyrout, having on board the Druse chiefs who had been condemned by the Superior Tribunal of this last-named place. Those among them who have been sentenced to banishment will be confined in the Isle of Princes, in the Sea of Marmora, and the others will be imprisoned in the Castle of the Seven.

The new Governor of Damascus would carry with him the ratification of the document by which Fuad Pacha has incorporated into the Ottoman Empire the caimakat of the Druses, which had hitherto been independent.

#### THE CAUCASUS.

News has been received at Constantinople here from Circassia of the signal failure of Bariatinski's expedition against Daghestan. Great loss was suffered by the Russians.

#### SYRIA.

Ismail Pacha, better known as General Kmety, has resigned his command in Syria, and intends retiring, at least for a time, from the active duties of his profession. It was his determination to disarm by degrees the whole Druse mountain, and then the Christian districts. Fuad Pacha interposed. He no sooner heard what Kmety had done, than he sent up orders to stop further proceedings, and to return the arms to those from whom they had been taken. Kmety resigned and retires to Latakia.

#### AMERICA.

##### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND THE THREATENED SECESSION.

Intelligence has been received from Boston to the 14th. The secession excitement in the south is the great question of interest. In Charleston the citizens had assembled in mass meetings, and carried resolutions demanding immediate secession; and at Columbia the Senate and the House of Representatives had passed bills authorising the calling of a state convention to consider the subject of secession, but fixing the period of its assembling for the second week in January, from which we may infer that there is no desire to be over-precipitate. At a meeting of the Cabinet called by the President to discuss the serious condition of affairs, he is said to have expressed himself as confident that South Carolina would leave the confederacy, but not during his term of office.

The New York and Boston journals are almost entirely occupied in discussing the Southern disunion movement. The *New York Times* states that the excitement was generally subsiding. The *New York Herald*, on the contrary, says that it was still on the increase.

The special correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphs from Washington on the 12th as follows:—

It is the settled intention of the Administration to allow South Carolina to take any position she may please, suspend the courts, and stop all the mails, provided she does not attempt to interfere with the public revenue or open a port. Should this be done, a revenue officer on board a man of war will immediately attend to them. This I have from reliable authority. Mr. Buchanan hopes that their will be no effort made to interrupt the collection of the revenue before the experiment of secession shall have proven a bad speculation and have been abandoned.

Several leading Virginians here represent it to be the purpose of their State to become the mediator between the sections when South Carolina shall have accomplished secession. When secession shall be no longer a threat, but a fact, it is understood that South Carolina will send commissioners to Washington to arrange the terms of separation, when Virginia will propose a basis of settlement on which the Confederacy may be renewed and continued. The basis will require that no one be elected President unless he receives a majority of both sections of the Union, and that no law be passed except by a majority of the members representing both sections, thus securing the approval of a majority of the whole people in each case. Virginia will propose this, as fair to all, and offering full protection to North and South. If refused, then the whole South will reorganise on a new basis among themselves, leaving the other States to do likewise. This intended course of Virginia was discussed at the President's house to-day, and much speculation had as to the course of the Northern States.

A despatch from Charlestown, dated Nov. 8th, says:—"The barque James Gray, owned by Cushing's Boston line, lying at our wharves, under instructions from the owner, has hoisted the Palmetto flag and fired a salute of fifteen guns. A large body of citizens called on the resigned Federal officers last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses."

The latest New York papers received correct our first accounts of the State voting in the Presidential election. The vote for Mr. Lincoln remains as it was, consequently the result is unaltered. But the division of the minority amongst the three defeated candidates, Breckinridge, Bell, and Douglas, is not as at first announced. Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, set down in the first instance to the Bell vote, have gone

for Breckinridge, thus giving to the ten Slave States of the extreme South three Slave-State allies in the centre of the Union. The unexpected strength of the Bell vote—representing devotion to the Union above all other considerations—was considered a hopeful sign by the moderate men of all parties, and this diminution of its strength, adds, no doubt, to the chances of success for the partisans of secession, in South Carolina.

Latest advices from Mexico state that Marquez occupied Queretaro. The Liberals have seized 100,000 dols. worth of church plate. The British Legation had permanently retired from Mexico.

News had reached Boston from Dr. Hayes's Arctic expedition. All the explorers were well, and frozen up for the winter.

#### CHINA.

##### THE ADVANCE TO PEKIN.

A telegram has been received from her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, stating that the allies were within six miles of Peking on the 23rd September; that on the 18th and 21st they had completely defeated the Tartars near Tangchow; that Mr. Parkes had been taken prisoner and sent to Peking; and that the rebels had retired from Shanghai to Hangchow.

A telegram in greater detail dated Head-Quarters, eight miles from Peking, September 23, says:—"Mr. Bowlby, *Times* correspondent; Mr. Loch, secretary to Lord Elgin; Mr. Parkes, Messrs. de Norman and Anderson, of Fane's Horse; and Captain Brabazon have been made prisoners whilst engaged in choosing camping ground. They have been taken to Peking, where they are well treated. Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st September, at Chang-Kia-Wen and Jang-Chan. On both occasions 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced, and were completely routed by the allies. Two thousand Tartars were killed and fifty guns taken. The allies had only eighteen wounded. The Chinese have sent in a flag of truce, with the provisions for a treaty. Lord Elgin demands the release of the prisoners before negotiating. The Emperor's brother has been appointed Chief Commissioner to make peace. Tea, to the value of 250,000l. sterling, was taken at Chang-Kia-Wen."

The *China Mail* says in its summary:—

The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Peking; and negotiations have again been opened by the Chinese, but not in any timid or supplicatory spirit.

In our last overland we mentioned that negotiations had been broken off at Tientsin, and the 1st division of the force was marching upon Peking. The Imperial Commissioners were puzzled by the demands for a permanent residency at Peking, and for an immediate and large instalment of indemnity money. Their countermand for delay was met by the advance of Lord Elgin with a great portion of the allied force. Soon the towns upon the march were found to be in great part deserted, and supplies had to be taken by force. One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to arms. On the morning of the 18th of September, Mr. Parkes and his party fell into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-kochuang. An engagement immediately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st of September, when about twenty-five of our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed *hors de combat*. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Peking, and proposals were made, but in a quiet, independent manner, to re-open negotiations. On the following day supplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the allied army, which saved Tung-chau from being looted. The latest news we have are by verbal communication with a French steamer, which entered the Yang-tze as the mail from Shanghai was leaving. It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th of September, when the allied army was still in its position seven or eight miles from Peking, and two or three from Tung-chau. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated. The position of the prisoners, together with the want of more troops and of the siege guns, would necessitate delay, and further complicate the question which arose between them and the imperial commissioners.

The rebels still continue to absent themselves from the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai. Their object in coming to that place was to be at a port where they could be in contact with foreigners, and obtain foreign ammunition and arms. Having been driven from Shanghai, it is likely they will try to effect their object by advancing on one of the other ports where foreigners reside.

The rebels were said to be threatening Hangchow.

#### INDIA.

On the 15th of Oct. the railway line was extended to Rajmahal on the Ganges, 202 miles from Calcutta. At the rate of thirty-five miles an hour the train sped to this ancient capital of Bengal, conveying the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and some of the chief notabilities of Calcutta. The whole party sat down in the evening to a splendid banquet, served in tents, after which speeches were made in honour of the occasion. That delivered by Lord Canning enjoyed the rare merit of giving general satisfaction. He dwelt chiefly upon the duty of Europeans towards the natives, and alluded to that pride of race which makes us disliked in Europe and which does not conciliate in India. He paid very high and deserved compliments to the railway officials, and, in a separate speech, alluded to Lord Dalhousie as the nobleman to whom India was chiefly indebted for the introduction of railways.



Altogether the trip was a great success. The same may be said of the railway itself; it pays now eight per cent. Its traffic, both in passengers and goods, is yearly increasing, and having now reached the Ganges, at a distance by water of 426 miles from Calcutta, it may expect to draw to itself the traffic that has hitherto been carried by boats of the most insecure build, below Rajmahal.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent (Oct. 18) forwards a copy of the reply of the indigo-planters to the censures passed upon them by Mr. Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in reference to their treatment of the ryots. The substance of this reply is stated in the correspondent's own words. It is well to premise that his animus has all along been to favour the planters and to discredit the testimony of the missionaries:—

The two points which, in his (Mr. Grant's) famous Minute he urged most strongly against the planters were—first, their enlisting the younger magistrates on their behalf, and so acting upon them as to induce them to give decisions in their favour, and even in one instance to sentence the legal adviser of the ryots to imprisonment merely for doing his duty towards his clients; secondly, their obtaining decrees by means of forged agreements, illustrating his argument by citing a case in which a decree was given on a written agreement purporting to have been made in 1856, though executed on stamped paper which, on investigation, was proved to have been sold in 1859. On these two charges, which Mr. Grant treated as cases fully proved, requiring no further examination, he rang the changes, until, to his own satisfaction, he proved the planters guilty of every system of oppression. It now appears that both these charges were utterly false. This is no mere assertion on my part; it is proved by the strongest evidence; in the first case, by the records of the Court in which the case was tried; in the second, by the agreement itself, which is a true *bona fide* document, and which has been sent up to the Governor-General for his inspection.

We learn from the Bombay journals (October 27) that the arrangements were complete in each presidency for the collection of the first half-year's income-tax. Proper officers have been appointed, and circulars issued, requiring forms to be filled up and sent to the assessors before the 1st of December.

Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief, had issued a general order which had given great satisfaction. Its object was to obtain information whereby he might promote the intellectual and physical comfort of the army, and especially establish workshops in which the soldiers might learn mechanical trades, or practise for their own advantage and for the benefit of their respective regiments those which they had previously acquired. The Commander-in-Chief very forcibly points out the advantages of this plan to the soldier himself. It will, no doubt, tend to raise his moral character, and to keep many from the prison and workhouse when their period of service has expired.

Sir Charles Macarthy assumed the government of Ceylon on the 22nd October.

The Dutch troops at Banjermassing have been thrice repulsed by the rebels.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is proposed to construct in Paris a magnificent Turkish mosque and a Turkish hotel or caravanserai. The object of these constructions is to attract to Paris as many Mussulman travellers as possible.

WINTER IN ITALY.—The weather in Umbria and to within a few leagues of Rome, has been unusually severe for the season. At forty miles from Rome the weather was very much like what one sees in England in a cold fine January.

TELEGRAPHS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The *Levant Herald* states that the telegraphic line between Constantinople and Bagdad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The Mossul station is now in full work. Messrs. McCullum and party have advanced as far as Kerkuk.

The *Espero* states that an English company has proposed to the Italian Government to establish a regular steamboat service between Italy and America. The vessels would be large, and might be used in aid of the national navy in case of war.

FIFTEEN PERSONS SUFFOCATED AT BEDONIA.—A dreadful occurrence has just taken place in the episcopal seminary of Bedonia (Parma). A dormitory of the establishment, having been newly whitewashed, was occupied on the 15th by fifteen of the pupils and their prefect; but as the walls were still damp, a stove had been lighted in the room. All the inmates were found suffocated in their beds on the following morning.

DYING INJUNCTIONS OF AN EMPRESS.—The *Messenger de Nice*, in speaking of the concluding moments of the Empress Dowager of Russia, had said that the last recommendation of her Majesty to the Emperor Alexander was in favour of the King of Naples, in remembrance of the reception which she met with some years ago at the court of the Two Sicilies. That journal again reverts to that subject, and says:—"A private letter from St. Petersburg, received here, confirms the dying words of the Empress Dowager to her son, such as we gave them. Only after having recommended to the Czar the King of Naples, the august princess is said to have added:—'But above all things make no alliance with Austria.' She died soon after."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND ALEXANDRE DUMAS.—The following sketch of the King of Sardinia, from the pen of Alexandre Dumas, appears in the *Indipendente di Naples*:—"Victor Emmanuel, who looks like a man of about forty years of age, is frank, sincere, vigorous, temperate, an early riser, and a keen sportsman with gun and dog. He bears the fatigues of a long day's shooting better than many of the most active mountaineers, and he generally starts on such excursions before sunrise. He makes

a very light breakfast, merely a piece of bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese, which he eats like a peasant without sitting at table; but he always makes a hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette, without court or chamberlains. On Sunday, the day of general receptions at the palace, the doors are thrown open at 11 o'clock, and anybody who feels disposed may enter till three. If any person desires a private audience he must apply by letter, and on the morrow or following day he will surely obtain it, for Victor Emmanuel opens all his letters himself. One day, when out shooting, he met a peasant, who, on seeing the King bring down two partridges, right and left, with his double-barrelled gun, went up to him and said, 'You shoot well, you do.' 'It was not amiss, was it?' responded the King. 'Perhaps you could rid me of a fox which steals my hens?' 'Most willingly.' 'If you do, I will give you two mutte' (70f.) 'Agreed,' said the King. 'I will come to-morrow morning with my dog, and shoot your fox.' 'Give me your hand on it,' said the man. The King immediately shook hands with him, and true to his word, went the next morning, found the fox, and shot it. 'Thank God for that!' exclaimed the peasant; 'You have fairly earned your two mutte, and there they are.' The King took them, and said, 'This is the first money I ever earned.' Then, tossing up the pieces in his hand, he added, 'It is a pleasure to receive money one has fairly gained.' The next day, in exchange for the two mutte, his Majesty sent a dress, necklace, and earrings for the peasant's wife. It is impossible to be more easy of access than Victor Emmanuel. He goes out alone on foot and enters the theatre at the public door. One day, the portress of the Angennes Theatre caught a gentleman in the act of puffing the smoke of his cigar at her cat, which he had found in a corner and kept there. Rushing forward to rescue her favourite, she seized the tormentor by the arm, and on his turning round recognised the King.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

#### SURREY CHAPEL WORKMAN'S WEEKLY MEETING.

The subject last Monday was Temperance, and the speakers were working men. Though the weather was very rainy the attendance of artisans was very large.

The Rev. N. HALL, on taking the chair, said that many fine things were sometimes uttered about social reform, which were merely theoretical; but in this case they could appeal to the test of experience. The evening would be devoted to hearing the testimonies of men who had tried the principle of total abstinence.

Mr. BUCKLEY, now labourer at gas-works, had been employed on railways, and had known many out to pieces on the rail through drink. He had not himself been a drunkard, and his mother said, 'Why should you sign?' The answer was that during his first year of abstinence he had giving her fifteen sovereigns saved from the drink.

Mr. FAIRMAN, brickmaker, when a Sunday-school teacher was betrayed into drunkenness, but now had been an abstainer five years; he could carry heavy loads of sand and cement; and he had as much faith now in cold water as he once had in beer.

Mr. GLAZIER, railway porter, said he always used to find a drink of beer made him feel drowsy when he ought to have been wide-awake to attend to the responsible duties of the railway. 'Working men reform yourselves! Get better dwellings for yourselves! It's no use talking of what this man and that should do for you—do it yourselves.'

Mr. HARRIS, bricklayer, could do more work on water than on beer. Since he signed the pledge he had come regularly to church, and had learned to read and write at the adult school connected with Surrey Chapel.

Mr. JOHNSON, commercial traveller, had walked 27,000 miles about London, in all weather, with a bag-thirty pound in weight, on the teetotal principle.

Mr. JOHNSON, railway clerk, never knew the house of God or true happiness till he signed the pledge.

Mr. MUNDAY, blacksmith's hammer-man, had abstained fourteen years—and could swing a hammer twenty-two pound in front of the fire, better on water than on beer. He felt fourteen years younger than he did fourteen years ago. 'Working men, you don't know your position. Keep your money. Look after your families. Then you'll be able to demand a fair day's wage for a fair day's labour. With a pipe in your mouth, drinking at the public, singing 'Sweet Home,' and 'Rule Britannia,' you'll never have your rights. Take the advice of a hammer-man, sign and stick to it!'

Mr. NEWELL, iron-moulder, owing to drunkenness had never been 'brought up,' but was left to 'come up.' As a teetotaler he could work in cold and heat, six days and overtime; and on Sunday he walked six miles and preached three times as a local Methodist preacher, pitching all his own tunes.

Mr. J. NEWELL, iron-moulder, could work with greater ease on cold water—and after long hours of labour, spent three nights a week in conducting a Band of Hope. He had been the means of rescuing others who blessed God for temperance, and that Christ had died!

Mr. PARKES, engineer, was an abstainer fifteen years, and by God's help would stick to it.

Mr. RABY, tailor, an abstainer sixteen years. His teetotalism helped him to give his children four meals a day—and pay his landlord every quarter—and take his family into the country three weeks at a stretch—and had led him to be a Sunday-school

teacher instead of spending Sunday at the beer-shop. He knew a man who could earn 3*l.* a week, but who spent it in drink, and who asked how long Lord John Russell was going to keep them poor!

Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH, brickmaker, and Mr. WICKS, commercial traveller, gave similar testimony.

The CHAIRMAN, in conclusion, gave his own experience. His father had been a teetotaler nearly half a century. His father-in-law, Dr. Gordon, was a teetotaler. His brother, now a useful minister, traced his conversion to it. And he himself had practised it upwards of twenty years with unerring reason to cleave to it and recommend it to others. A large number of working men signed the pledge at the close.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, November 27, 1860.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

##### ITALY.

NAPLES, Nov. 27.

The deputation has presented the address from the Sardinian Parliament to the King. His Majesty received with satisfaction the expression of the national sentiment. The rumour that Francis II. has fled from Gaeta is widely circulated here.

ROME, Nov. 24.

Sardinian custom-houses will be established round Rome on the 1st December. Although the duties will be light a general rise has taken place in the prices of merchandises. Two French regiments are preparing to depart, but it is said that others will come to replace them.

The majority of the Cardinals are said to be opposed to the policy of Cardinal Antonelli. It is also asserted that dissension exists between Cardinal Antonelli and Mgr. de Mérode. It is the general conviction here that the Pope will remain for some time without temporal government. The Spanish Minister remains at Gaeta. All the other Ministers have withdrawn to Rome. The Pope, dissatisfied with the departure of his Nuncio from Gaeta, will send another representative to that place. Should King Francis II. leave Gaeta, he is expected to go to Rome. The former Franco-Belgian battalion complains against Mgr. de Mérode.

##### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* of to-day says:—"Count Forgach, Governor of Moravia, has been appointed Governor of Bohemia. Count Johann Casiraky, Obergespann of the Comitat Weissenberg, has been appointed Juxta Curie of Hungary."

#### THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Nov. 27.

The Emperor will stay at Compiègne for a week.

A letter from Naples says:—"The brigade of British Volunteers is to be immediately dissolved and sent back to England—officers and men to receive six months' pay. Its dissolution has been hastened, if not occasioned, by the discovery of a mutinous spirit among both officers and men, which is to be at once the subject of an official inquiry."

Last night's *Gazette* contains two despatches addressed by Sir Hope Grant, the Commander of the Forces in China, to Mr. Secretary Herbert. They describe the two engagements which had taken place between the allied army and the Tartar cavalry; and also the circumstances connected with the capture of Consul Parkes and the officers who were with him.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

The Duchess of Kent is still suffering from rheumatic pains, but her Royal Highness is otherwise in good health.

THE SHEDDEN CASE.—This remarkable case, which has been so long before the Court of Probate and Divorce, was brought to a termination yesterday. The judgment is against Miss Shedden, whose petition was dismissed by the tribunal.

THE KIDDERMINSTER CHURCH-RATE CASE.—At the Guildhall, Kidderminster, on Friday, a number of summonses for the non-payment of church-rates were called on, and the case against the Mayor was taken first, Mr. Crowther appearing for the churchwardens, and Mr. Bennett, of London, for the defendants in this and the other cases. The evidence in the Mayor's case having been heard, Mr. Bennett addressed the court on behalf of his client, objecting on various grounds that the rate was illegal. He called upon the magistrates to dismiss the summons, as it was out of their jurisdiction to make an order in the case. The Bench then announced that owing to the objections raised as to the validity of the rate, they could not deal with the case before them. It was agreed that the other cases concerning this matter should go by the result in the one against the Mayor. There were fourteen cases in all.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a large supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market, chiefly composed of the samples left over from Monday. For both red and white qualities, there was scarcely any demand, and, in most instances, prices must be considered almost nominal. We were heavily supplied with foreign wheat. Even the finest parcels were very dull, and, to have forced sales, further depressed rates must have been submitted to by the factors. In floating cargoes, nothing was doing. Barley met a very dull inquiry, at a further decline in value of 1*s.* per quarter. The malt trade was in a most inactive state, and prices were with difficulty supported.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## REGISTRATION OF PLACES OF WORSHIP.

We beg again to urge upon our friends the importance of registering all places of worship before the expiration of the present year. All that is requisite to be done is as follows:—Apply to the Superintendent-Registrar of the district for two forms for each place to be registered; fill them up alike; return them to him, with 2s. 6d. for each place; he will then send them to the Registrar-General, and one of them will be returned, duly endorsed, to be preserved with the chapel documents and title deeds.

“T. M. N.”—We are obliged for his letter. The quotations he sends us were given in our last number.

“J. R. Balme.”—His letter is in type, and shall appear next week.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

ANOTHER mail from China does not confirm the reports of the conclusion of peace. The allied armies had met with several obstacles in their advance towards Peking. The heat was found to be oppressive, and the nearer they approached the capital, the more passively hostile was the population, whose towns were looted by our troops, when they refused to supply provisions. The remaining obstacle was the numerous Tartar cavalry, who were dispersed with great loss by our own horse, and the terrible Armstrong gun. It was a battle between pigmies and giants, in which the latter gained no honour. When the last accounts left the allied forces were about seven miles from Peking. Six of our countrymen, including Mr. Parkes and the *Times* correspondent, had been captured by the Chinese while bargaining for supplies, but they are said to be safe in Peking. Negotiations have been renewed, but with no great prospect of immediate success. It is probable that the prize secured by the Chinese had emboldened them to ask a relaxation of Lord Elgin's demands, who, however, refused to treat till the prisoners were surrendered. There is no further news from the seaboard provinces beyond the statement that the rebels who had appeared before Shanghai were threatening the great city of Hangchow, and aiming to obtain some port which would place them in communication with foreigners.

The important and unexpected decree of Napoleon III. for widening the basis of Imperial institutions, has been accompanied by considerable changes in the personnel of his Government. Though Mr. Walewski, whose sympathy with despotic governments is notorious, returns to office, the substitution of Count Persigny for M. Billault as Minister of the Interior, betokens a more liberal home policy, and we would fain hope greater freedom to the press. To the new Home Minister it may fall to deal with the clerical agitation now coming to a head. The Count is to be replaced in the English embassy by Count de Flahaut, whose long residence in this country, and ties of relationship with some of our first families, well fit him for the post.

The heartburnings and dissensions which a week ago threatened serious consequences to the Italian cause, have greatly subsided in consequence of the more equitable arrangements made with Garibaldi's volunteers, who were in

the first instance treated very shabbily by the Turin Government. But it is still found that the difficulties of restoring order, and organising a strong government in the Two Sicilies are immense—so demoralised have the entire population become by generations of corrupting despotism and superstition, and so recklessly have many of the newly-appointed officials abused Garibaldi's confidence. It is said that the King is heartily sick of his new kingdom. If the difficulties of administration can be overcome by any amount of energy and skill, no one is better fitted to cope with them than Farini, Lieutenant-Governor of Naples. The greater the degradation of the Neapolitans, the more need that the stronger virtues and manlier qualities of the Northern Italians should be put forth to elevate their Southern brethren. It is much to be regretted that the policy of the courts of Europe should, by encouraging the resistance of Francis II. at Gaeta, offer a premium to reaction and disorder, with a small chance of leading to a Bourbon restoration.

While Lord Palmerston's Cabinet are busy preparing their measures for the ensuing session, a member of that Cabinet has been paying his annual visit to his constituents. We could not reasonably expect Mr. Milner Gibson to disclose State secrets, but we may surmise from the tone of his speech at Ashton that the Government are not disposed to depart from Mr. Gladstone's financial policy, now beginning to bear its full fruit, though they may have decided to continue the high scale of expenditure with which Lord John Russell is so enamoured. We can only hope, though we can scarcely believe, that 1861 will witness the removal of the greatest anomaly of our fiscal system—the paper-duties. The President of the Board of Trade does not forget to pay a tribute of praise to Mr. Cobden, who has completed his laborious mission at Paris at the expense of his health. The elaborate details of the Treaty of Commerce with France are now perfected, and, though they have not yet been published, it is well known that the French tariff is so materially relaxed on all the most important articles of commerce, as to pave the way for a great extension of trade between the two countries, and an increase of the ties that bind us together.

The multiplication of agencies for reaching the hearts of the masses of the population, is one of the best signs of the religious vitality of the age. On Thursday last the scheme of Home Evangelisation, as supplementary to religious institutions, introduced at the last meeting of the Congregational Union, was discussed at a numerously-attended conference held in the Congregational Library, and met with general approval. A resolution was unanimously adopted, asserting the need of additional Evangelistic agency to meet the moral wants of England, such as had been partially in operation under the denomination of Evangelists, and appealing to the churches to provide such an agency, through their various associations for promoting Home Mission work. Already a good start has been made in subscribing a fund to co-operate with, not supersede, local agencies. The paper read by the Rev. J. H. Wilson, the indefatigable secretary of the Home Missionary Society, shows the importance of this aggressive movement in many rural districts, in which there has been a rapid and startling spread of Popish practices under the auspices of the E-established clergy. If the earnest and cordial spirit of the conference referred to may be taken as a criterion, there will be little difficulty in obtaining the services of a band of suitable Evangelists throughout the country to work out the proposed plan, and carry the Gospel into the cottages of the poor. As a means of forwarding the same object, the newly-formed “British Colportage Association” will no doubt be found of great service. It will be observed with some interest that this new institution has been set on foot by a wealthy Christian who is sending out at his own cost a dozen colporteurs, selected from various denominations of Evangelical Christians, and is prepared, if needs be, to send out a dozen more.

That there should be a reverse side to this picture of practical Christian union, is the fault not of Dissenters, but of the dominant Church. Canon Stowell's demand that the Church of England should be let alone, is pure mockery when the proofs are accumulating of shameless rapacity and intolerance on the part of State-paid clergy towards those who do not belong to their Church. It is not alone that seizures for Church-rates and Easter-dues are periodically taking place. The whole tone of the Church Defence movement is indicative of a dogged resolution to retain an impost which is a scandal to the Christian profession, while the exclusion of Dissenting trustees from the Wortley Endowed School, by an appeal to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, is a speaking comment on the professed liberality of the Church. If we go north of the Tweed we see so strong and general an indignation at clerical

exactions, that the capital of Scotland is in arms to resist them. The Rev. Jonathan Watson, of Edinburgh, has set a courageous example of passive resistance to the Annuity-tax, which, if report be true, hundreds, if not thousands, of his fellow-citizens are prepared to follow.

India is putting on the outward garb of Western civilisation. The Calcutta papers tell of proposed revisions of the tariff; of the easy collection of the Income-tax, which is likely to yield productively; and, above all, of the extension of the Trunk railway from the capital of Bengal to Rajmahal on the Ganges, a distance of 200 miles—a project which will open to easy access a large and productive territory, and is adapted to inaugurate a social and moral revolution amongst the teeming population of India.

The latest news from the United States affords no decisive evidence of the final issue of the secession movement in the South, in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln. Some of the slave states hold aloof from the agitation; others give but a feeble support. South Carolina, which has suspended specie payments, and dismissed all the Federal officers but two, appears determined to secede; but the act will be utterly fatal to the prosperity of the State unless three or four others can be induced to join it. We are slow to believe in any immediate disruption of the Union.

## SLACKENING THE REINS.

NAPOLEON III. has once more taken Europe by surprise. Once more he has given proof of a far-seeing sagacity, by taking steps towards conforming his internal policy to the spirit of the age. His advances towards constitutionalism in France, it is true, are cautious, and stop far short of the limits which we, in this country, regard as marking the separation between absolutism and freedom. But they are not illusory—as far as they go, they are advances—and it is important to bear in mind that they are not wrung from the Emperor by the pressure of his subjects, but are the spontaneous product of his own will.

By an Imperial decree, published in the *Moniteur* of the 25th inst., Napoleon III. concede certain political privileges to the Legislative Chambers of France, intended to afford to the great bodies of the State a more direct participation in the general policy of the Government. For the future, the Senate and the Legislative Body are authorised to vote an address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of the Session, and, before voting, to discuss it in the presence of Government Commissioners, from whom may be sought all requisite information on the domestic and foreign policy of the Empire. This, perhaps, is not much, when considered in connexion with the paramount influence wielded over both the constitution and the action of the Legislature by the Executive—but, looked at, as it ought to be, in the light of the political dawn which is now breaking over Europe, it is both significant and important. It is a formal deference done to public opinion. Its aim seems to be to establish a legitimate and regulated medium through which the Emperor and his Government may ascertain what is thought and felt by the public, responsively to the Imperial policy at home and abroad. It is an adoption of the process of auscultation with a view to discover by the pulsations of opinion through the more important and vital organs of the body politic, what is its condition, what its most urgent wants, and how far, and in what respects, it derives benefit or injury from the action of the Government. It implies the wish of the Emperor to understand the case of his people, and, to a certain extent, to let his people understand him. The address in reply to the Imperial speech will, no doubt, like our own, be, for the most part, a mere echo of the Sovereign's sentiments and phrases—but it may also, in serious times, become something more, and in ordinary times must elicit discussions calculated to guide, modify, check or expand the general policy of the Government.

The Emperor's decree, however, does not stop here. It announces changes in the existing method of discussing Bills, or *projets de loi*. The decree says, “Immediately after the distribution of the Bills on the day fixed by the President, the Legislative Corps, before naming its Commission, will meet in secret committee, a summary discussion will be opened on the Bills, in which the Government Commissioners will take part.” The object of this arrangement, as stated in Article 3 of the decree, is “to facilitate to the Legislative Body the expression of its opinion in framing laws, and the exercise of the right of amendment.” It carries the principle embodied in the first provision, and which we have explained above, into the practical details of legislation. As from the debate on the Address the Government of the Emperor will learn the views taken of his general policy by the public, so from this “summary discussion” the members of the *Corps Législatif* will get at the purpose of Minis-



ters in framing their several *projets de loi*. It gives, if we may so say, an opportunity for debating the principle of each measure, its general scope and bearing, and its consistency with the actual laws of the Empire. It answers the purpose of a discussion of a "second reading" of a Bill in the British Parliament. It submits the outline of the measure to the criticism of the whole House, previously to a reference of the details to a Select Committee. It is intended, therefore, to qualify the Select Committee for their special work, by putting them into possession of the information best adapted to guide them, and to give an intelligent direction to their labours. Here, again, the concession seems trivial in itself—but it is a practical declaration by the Emperor that his laws are to be representative, not solely of his Imperial will, but of the collective wisdom of the French nation.

Lastly, the Imperial decree enacts that "the reports of the sittings of the Senate and of the *Corps Législatif*, drawn up by the secretary-reporters, placed under the authority of the President of either Chamber, will be sent every evening to all the journals," and that "the debates of each sitting shall be taken down in shorthand, and published *in extenso* in the official paper of the following day." The improvement on the present desultory and occasional system of publication is far from being all that might have been desired—but it is an improvement—it sanctions an increase of publicity in the proceedings of the Legislature—it recognises the right of the public to know what its representatives do and say in their legislative capacity. It is an act of homage done to the intelligence of the French people.

Such are the concessions spontaneously accorded to his subjects by Napoleon III. Thus far his sagacity has seen fit to slacken the reins of arbitrary rule, and to grant an inception of constitutional government. He probably knows well enough that these rudiments must hereafter be expanded, and that public opinion being once formally admitted to the Council Chamber will gradually exercise more and more influence, and will end by establishing ministerial responsibility. But he interprets correctly the spirit of the coming age. Within a very few years, constitutionalism will be in the ascendant in Europe. It would not be safe for the Imperial throne and dynasty, nor would it be conducive to the interests and *prestige* of France, that she should be far behind the other European States in a liberal domestic régime. By taking the initiative, the Emperor keeps the direction of the reforming movement under his own control, and, perhaps, hopes to regulate and restrain its march within limits compatible with his Imperial ascendancy. How fast or how far he may find himself compelled to go we need not now consider. It suffices, for the present, that he has turned his face in the right direction. We have in that single fact an augury of better things for Europe. The ablest of despotic Sovereigns discerns in the signs of the times reason for offering to his subjects "a more direct participation in the general policy of his Government," and for showing them "a marked proof of his confidence." It is an indication that political spring-time is revisiting the continent, and that absolute governments are about, in their turn, to pass through a searching ordeal.

We look upon this Imperial decree, moreover, as an additional pledge of the Emperor's pacific intentions. When he himself gives the signal which recalls the attention of his subjects from foreign to home affairs, and provides the means calculated to concentrate their interest, their hopes and their discussions on the latter, it may be taken as a solid guarantee, so far as it goes, that Napoleon III. has no present design of plunging into international hostilities, with a view to the concealment of domestic questions behind a cloud of dust. We may take it for granted that he does not contemplate fishing for the confidence of his people with the dazzling bait of military glory. One of the writers in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, recently pointed out, and deeply deplored, the habit in which the French people have been trained of regarding the foreign policy of their Government as alone worthy of political consideration, and to this habit he attributed the increased susceptibility of the nation, and its proneness to rush into war. If the facts relied upon by the reviewer, and the inferences he drew from them, be correct, of which we make no question, then it must be conceded that the Emperor of the French, in exciting the attention of his people towards domestic changes, is positively draining off their superfluous irritability in regard to international questions, and so diminishing the causes which lead to an interruption of amicable relations with other European Powers. At any rate, we may conclude that he would not have chosen the present moment for initiating a reform, however moderate, of the legislative machinery of France, if

he were maturing in the secret depths of his own mind plans likely to subvert the peace of Europe.

On the whole, we take the Imperial decree to be a valuable contribution to constitutionalism on the Continent, not so much for what it is as for what it indicates, and what it may lead to. The clouds are breaking, day is beginning to dawn, the long night of absolutism is coming to an end. In another ten years we may hope to witness changes which will give renewed assurance of political progress throughout Europe.

#### THE TRAPPED WILD BEAST.

We remember having read in more than one book of "Wild Sports"—though we cannot, at the moment, lay our hand on either of them—thrilling descriptions of the conduct of some ferocious beast when, for the first time, he had fallen into a trap, and had become conscious that his native liberty was gone. The first stupor of astonishment over, he gives full play to the most furious rage. His roaring is fearful—his efforts to burst from his imprisonment frantic. He bites the ground in his ungovernable wrath, strains himself by the violent contortions of his muscles, lashes his flanks with his tail, and at last sinks, through sheer exhaustion, into comparative tameness and quiescence. The Slave States of America—South Carolina and Georgia especially—are just now exhibiting the same futile rage at the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair. Federal officials are throwing up their appointments. The stars and stripes, the emblem of the Union, are made to give place to the flag of the State. There is even a threat of commencing a warfare of confiscation against the citizens of Northern States domiciled in the South. The Abolitionists are to be punished by hostile tariffs. The population is to be armed forthwith, and the offended States are to be put in a posture of defence and defiance. The Government at Washington affects to be alarmed, but appears to have decided, very wisely, to forbear meddling with what it cannot mend.

We are not surprised at this display, nor do we regret it. We said last week that Southern rowdism, "doubtless, like other spectres, when unceremoniously treated, will put on its palest and most frightful aspect," and it is certainly making good our prediction. We are now about to see the moral insanity into which the "peculiar domestic institution" debauches its supporters. If anything could have thrown about slavery a drapery of respectability, the frank acceptance by the slaveowners of their first constitutional defeat might have done so. But the Southern States have not been schooled to submission. Within their own territorial limits they have treated freedom of opinion to Lynch law, and now they wish to banish it from the Union. For what, after all, does the decision of the majority in the Federation amount to? Not that the political powers of any single State shall be abridged, not that its social organisation shall be meddled with, not that its code of laws shall be abrogated, or even modified, but merely that the Federal Executive, which has hitherto been in the hands of the Democrats, shall be transferred to those of the Republicans. This is what the people of the United States, in the calm and deliberate exercise of their constitutional franchise, have, by a considerable majority, decreed. To this decision the Southerners reply, in fiercest temper, "We, albeit the minority, must rule the Union, or we secede from it." The domineering attitude becomes them—is quite in harmony with their system. It is not to be regretted that the bully cannot control his temper under defeat. It is as well that his outrageous pretensions should stand out in prominent relief. Moderate men of all parties will the more clearly discern the ruin upon which Slavery, if again entrusted with the helm, will ultimately steer them. Public opinion will profit by this unseemly exhibition, and the naked selfishness fostered by Slavery in the hearts of those who gain by it will disgust and even alarm all those who have not become utterly dead to the sentiment of patriotism.

But what will come of the irritated South? We still question if it will do anything more than make itself ridiculous. It will fume for awhile—but what can it do? If let alone, and left to the promptings of its own bad temper, what serious injury can it inflict save upon itself? It cannot reverse the popular decision—that is irrevocable. It cannot coerce the North by force of arms—an appeal to the sword would bring it upon its knees in three months. It can only stop the Federal machinery within the limits of its own States—adopt its own flag, organise its own post-office, raise and pay its own army and navy, garrison its own fortresses, and settle its own tariffs. That is, it can only take upon itself a burden to which it is unequal,

the weight of which, in a short time, would prove intolerable. If it really could bite, there would not be such loud barking. We hope the North will be wise enough to give the South the full length of rope it is clamouring for. We have very little doubt as to what the end will be. The "domestic institution" will be no enviable inheritance to States cut off from Northern resources. The South is conscious of this—is aware of the danger at its back—knows well that in the end it must submit, unless it can frighten or torment the North into dishonourable and unpatriotic concessions. Hence its rage! Hence the furious mouthings of rowdism! It would be quieter if it could do more.

But should the worst that has been threatened be realised—should the Slave States, contrary to all sane policy, and to all rational expectation, secede from the Union, we are not sure that the event ought to be spoken of as a calamity. It would be a terrible humiliation, no doubt—one that we cannot wonder that Americans shrink from contemplating. It would inflict a deadly wound upon their pride as a people. But it does not seem to us that humanity, truth, civilisation, or religion would have cause to bewail it. The interests that would suffer would be those of Mammon only. The commercial confusion would be great at the outset—not greater, possibly, than it was at the last monetary crash—not too great for eventual recovery. Released from the incubus of Slavery, a Northern Federation would rapidly develop the best features of Republicanism. But we need not busy ourselves with speculations on the probable results of a contingency never likely to happen. Our conviction is, that, after a period of angry bluster, the South will bow to necessity, and make the best of it.

#### DESTITUTE INCURABLES.

EVERY now and then revelations of misery or social degradation are made in this land of civilisation and comfort that are a sad evidence of general ignorance of what is taking place beneath the surface of society, and occasion a momentary thrill of surprise and sympathy. A coroner's jury may happen to deal with a case that reveals the despairing penury of a whole class, a casual trial may expose the horrors of a lunatic-asylum, or a Blue Book may inform an ignorant world amid what privations, hardships, and degrading associations many thousands of our working population earn their scanty subsistence. Indeed, such things may happen to be duly known and recorded without exciting particular attention, until some earnest philanthropist, by dint of incessant appeals, has aroused the attention and quickened the conscience of the community.

The condition of destitute incurables is a case in point. It appears by the Registrar-General's report that upwards of 80,000 persons die every year in England from consumption, dropsy, or cancer; and there is too much reason to believe that some 40,000 or 50,000 of these victims of hopeless disease are persons without means to alleviate their silent and often protracted anguish. We have hospitals and infirmaries for every known malady, but for the numerous class of silent and helpless sufferers who are awaiting certain death, there is but one hospital in the country with precisely 112 beds. Under the most favourable circumstances—a comfortable home, sympathising friends, and all the alleviations that science and skill can afford—the lot of those afflicted with consumption, dropsy, and cancer, is most pitiable. But who can describe the utter wretchedness of incurables dismissed the hospital who are lingering out the remaining span of their weary life in crowded, unhealthy dwellings, or in the cheerless wards of the workhouse? If ever there were a case to move the heart to pity, this is one.

The urgent claims of destitute incurables is now beginning to obtain public attention, thanks to the untiring efforts of a benevolent lady, who writes under the signature "F. M." Her proposal for alleviating their lot, as explained in a paper read at the Social Science Conference, at Glasgow, is so simple and effectual, that it can scarcely fail to meet with universal acceptance. To build hospitals for so numerous a class of sufferers would be obviously impossible. But why should not the incurable, who are destitute, be avowedly treated, not as paupers, but as patients, in our workhouses? While their destitution entitles them to a legal public support, their disease gives them the claim of every other sufferer to the voluntary charity of their fellow-creatures, and to those necessary comforts which no hospital affords them.

The following are the excellent practical suggestions of "F. M." in the paper referred to:—

1. That paupers suffering from acute and distressing diseases—such as dropsy, consumption, and cancer—should be placed in each workhouse, in wards especially allotted to them, to be called the wards for male and female incurables.
2. That in these particular wards



private charity be permitted to introduce whatever may alleviate the sufferings of the inmates.

It is further urged by the writer in question, that the granting of these two articles seems all that is required to permit of a most blessed change in the circumstances of these sufferers.

Were it publicly known that there were in each workhouse wards occupied by such patients, and open to the charity of the benevolent, it would hardly happen but that in every union persons would be found to undertake the task of raising and applying subscriptions to supply the needful comforts. At the same time that the officials would be free from the tre-pass of indiscriminate philanthropy in the other portions of the workhouse, these wards would be visited where no "encouragement of pauperism" can possibly take place, seeing that no one assuredly will acquire a cancer or a dropsy for the sake of admittance. 50*l.* or 100*l.* raised to start with, and expended in furniture (ir beds, cushions, easy chairs for the poor creatures who cannot lie down, &c.), and 30*l.* or 50*l.* a year afterwards spent in paying a nurse and providing trifles, such as good tea, lemonade, fruit, cough lozenges, &c., would suffice to change the character of the wards altogether, and render them no unsuitable hospitals for incurables. And beyond these physical comforts, the plan we would urge would obtain for the patients what they need even more perhaps than any such things, the consolation of the occasional presence of compassionate fellow-citizens, who would read to them, converse with them, listen to their sad stories with interest, and add to their faith in the love of God by proving to them the sympathy of man.

While we are spending thousands annually in helping to educate the children of whole classes, who are far removed from pauperism, and have no proper claim on the State, we cannot believe that Parliament or ratepayers will spare such additional expense as will mitigate the agonies of destitute incurables as they are fading out of life.

#### M.P.'S ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

MR. MILNER GIBSON.

Mr. Milner Gibson addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne on Wednesday. He thought that there had been a habit of late to discredit Parliamentary speaking. It had been said by an eminent writer that Parliamentary Government was a Government by speaking; and so he believed it to be, and thought the debates might be lengthened, as they had a tendency to elicit the truth and ripen public opinion. There were failures during the last session, but there were also great commercial reforms. In the first nine months of this year, the value of our exports was 102,000,000*l.*; last year they were only 98,000,000*l.* In the same period, British tonnage cleared with cargoes increased by 785,522 tons, against an increase of 475,165 of foreign tonnage; so that British shipping was holding its own. He praised the commercial treaty and its author, Mr. Cobden.

A change had been made in the British tariff, and we had given nobody anything. We had given an impulse to the industry of this country; at the same time, we had got the French Government to change their tariff. We had got two things instead of one. There was no bargain to make any exchanges, but we were merely taking two good things at once, instead of one. If the French had not changed their tariff it would have been our duty to effect the changes which we had made in our tariff. It had been urged that it was not good policy to make commercial treaties with France, and there was a small sect who yet regarded France as our natural enemy. But he viewed this matter as one of the greatest events of the day, and one calculated to benefit this country more than any other which had occurred in recent years.

With reference to the income-tax, he wished to say a word or two. It had been said by many, if it had not been for this Government and the French treaty, we should not have had such a high income-tax.

He denied that, and believed they would have had a higher income-tax for many reasons. The opponents of the income-tax had always said that it was a war tax, which meant that it was a tax to which the Government had recourse when the military and naval expenditure was very high. That expenditure was very high now, and the question was, did this income-tax bear a larger proportion to that expenditure than in past times. He found that we did not pay as much of our war expenditure out of our income-tax as we used to do. Sir Robert Peel's income-tax paid thirty-two per cent. of the war expenditure; but the income-tax at 10*l.* in the pound paid no more than thirty-eight per cent., taking into account the supplementary vote of 3,000,000*l.* for the war in China. He did not object to the income-tax being called a war tax, but he objected to the people calling it a war tax and yet refusing to allow it to be used for that purpose. He contended that with a vote of 30,000,000*l.* for naval and military purposes a tenpenny income-tax was not out of proportion.

With regard to the foreign policy of the Government he should say very little. Their wish had been on the one hand to preserve peace between the Great Powers of Europe, and at the same time to enable the Italians to regulate their own affairs; and he believed that that policy had been successful. What might be looming in the future was not for him to say, but he thought that there was growing up in Europe a stronger desire to maintain peace. The exhausted finances of some countries and the commercial views of others were likely to prevent war for some time to come. Although the Government had adopted the policy of non-intervention, they still sympathised with the oppressed nations struggling for liberty and freedom. As to a Reform Bill, nobody seemed willing to support one, and everybody seemed ready to quarrel if one was not brought in.

A vote of confidence in Mr. Gibson was passed.

#### MR. BASS ON PARLIAMENTARY TALK.

On Wednesday evening, a banquet was given at the Royal Hotel, Derby, to Mr. W. P. Cox, mayor. Mr. Bass, M.P., was present, and in speaking of the waste of time in talk during the last session, said:—

Notwithstanding Cabinet Ministers have to speak on most questions of public importance—the able and distinguished Chancellor of the Exchequer, to wit, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who never utters a word more than is necessary to elucidate his meaning; Lord Palmerston, one of the most genial of men, and one who displays so much ability and tact as leader of the Commons; Lord John Russell, one of the ablest Parliamentary leaders of the times; Sir John Pakington, Mr. Henley, Lord Stanley, one of the most rising politicians of the day;—these great Parliamentary men, occupying the important positions they do, never speak oftener than is absolutely requisite; and whilst Lord Stanley, with his great ability, only spoke nine times, some private members spoke at least 200 times in the last session. (Laughter.) Now I don't wish to disparage any of the speakers, for some of them are undoubtedly able debaters; but when I tell you that some spoke at least 100 times, and others as often as 200 times, I think I have given you a pretty good reason why so little has been done. (Hear, hear.) For instance, Mr. Ayrton, a clever man, spoke 217 times; Mr. E. James, Q.C., spoke 196 times; Mr. Newdegate, 123; Mr. Bouverie, 120; Mr. Pope Hennessey, 109; Mr. Malins, 103; and Mr. Darby Griffiths, 101. (Laughter.) But no doubt not one of these gentlemen spoke oftener than they believed the true interests of the country required. (A lau.h.) Again, nine metropolitan members (exclusive of the city of London and Middlesex) made 955 speeches, and if all the rest of the House had spoken in the same proportion it would have taken five years to get through a session of Parliament. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Well, gentlemen, it has been suggested that twenty-seven additional members should be given to these metropolitan boroughs, and allowing them the same proportion of talk, that would add 2,700 more speeches to the 955. (Laughter.) Ardent reformer as I am, I confess to you that I shudder at the idea—(laughter)—and when that day arrives, though I am prepared to go many lengths, if it is to be a mere increase of talking power, instead of applying to you for "a ticket of leave," I shall solicit a final discharge. (Cheers and laughter.)

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**SOUTHWARK.**—Mr. A. H. Layard has formally accepted the invitation to become a candidate for the Borough. He made his first public appearance before the electors on Saturday night at the Horse Repository, near the Elephant and Castle. The attendance comprised between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, but the partisans of Mr. Scovell mustered so strongly, and were so demonstrative in cheering their favourite and groaning at his opponent, that the proceedings were little better than dumb show, it being fully twenty minutes before Mr. Layard could utter one word that could be heard by any but those who immediately surrounded him. Mr. Layard, however, proceeded with his address, and amid a scene of uproar and turbulent confusion seldom equalled even at a Southwark election, contrived at intervals to state his views upon various points of domestic and foreign policy. A vote approving Mr. Layard's claims to represent the borough was proposed, and carried amid great disorder. Mr. H. Fawcett, who was by Mr. Layard's side, proposed that a general meeting of the electors should be speedily summoned, in order to decide between the claims of Mr. Layard and his own, undertaking to retire if the decision should be against himself. On Monday night Mr. Layard addressed a numerous meeting of the electors of Southwark in the large hall adjoining the Leathermarket, Bermondsey. On this occasion the hon. candidate met with a reception the very opposite of that given him on Saturday at the Horse Repository, his exposition of his political principles, which occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, being listened to throughout with unflinching interest and marked attention. The only interruption that was offered, proceeded from some half dozen "roughs" posted in the centre of the hall. After Mr. Layard's address, on the motion of Mr. Fielding, seconded by Mr. Elworthy, the following resolution was then put to the show of hands and carried unanimously:—

That having heard from Mr. Layard a full statement of his principles and views on political and social questions, this meeting is of opinion that he is the most fit and proper person to represent the borough of Southwark in Parliament, and pledges itself individually and collectively to use every exertion to secure his return.

After a brief address from Mr. Newman in support of Mr. Layard's claims upon the constituency, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated. The contest is expected to lie between Mr. Scovell and Mr. Layard, and will certainly be a hard-fought one, the first named gentleman being personally popular, locally connected, and having had the advantage of some days' start in canvassing, and the retirement of Mr. A. Pellatt upon his appearance. Mr. Layard, however, is the favoured candidate of a large and influential section of the electors who are desirous of being represented in Parliament by a man with claims to other than local distinction.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—The leaders of the Conservative party have met, and come to a resolution not to take any part in the ensuing contest for the vacant seat. But the electors, generally, are invited, after the present contest is over, to sign a requisition to Mr. William Cuthbert to become a candidate at the next general election. The field is now, therefore, in the possession of the three Liberals. Mr. Somerset Beaumont is a moderate Liberal, with no very marked views upon parliamentary reform. He is brother of the Whig member for South Northumberland, and the Tory paper here asserts that Lord

Palmerston is about to make the latter gentleman a peer; Mr. P. Carstairs, who gives a very qualified support to Mr. John Bright's programme, is a Dis-senter, and a Financial Reformer; Mr. P. A. Taylor, the third candidate, supports manhood suffrage and the "Nationalities." Mr. Beaumont will probably poll 2,000 votes, Mr. Carstairs from 1,200 to 1,400, Mr. Taylor from 600 to 700. At any rate, that appears to be the relative position of parties.—*Times*.

**RIPON.**—On the news of the death of Mr. Warre (late member for Ripon) reaching this city, it was considered as a settled point that Mr. W. E. Forster, of Barley Grange, near Otley, would be the deceased gentleman's successor. On Thursday it was made generally known that Mr. Reginald Vyner (second son of H. Vyner, Esq., of Newby Hall, and brother-in-law to the Earl de Grey and Ripon) intended to come forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest. Our correspondent adds:—"The electors are decidedly in favour of Mr. Forster, and strongly opposed to a youth like Mr. Vyner representing this ancient borough, after having sent such distinguished men as Sir Edward Sugden, Mr. Pemberton, and Sir Charles Dalbiac."—*Leeds Mercury*.

#### RECLAMATION OF FALLEN WOMEN.

**EDINBURGH.**—At the close of the midnight meeting held on Monday night in Richmond-place Chapel, about 100 out of the 300 present remained behind the others, allowed their names to be taken down in order that their parents and friends might be written to, and promised to return to another meeting next day. Twenty-seven expressed an earnest desire not to return to their former haunts, and were taken after four o'clock in the morning, when the meeting finally broke up, to the Victoria Lodging-house for Females, where accommodation for one night was obtained for them. On the following day (Tuesday), at three p.m., a second meeting was held in Richmond-place Chapel, attended by about 100 women and girls, most of whom had been present on the previous night, but had gone away about two a.m., at the close of the first portion of the proceedings. As on the former occasion, brief addresses were delivered by Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Richard Weaver, after which hymns were sung, and the wives of those gentlemen, with other pious ladies, went into the pews and conversed with their occupants. A considerable number of them, we believe, expressed themselves ready and anxious to abandon their miserable course of life. While these proceedings were taking place in the chapel, fifty of those whose addresses had been taken down on the previous night, including nearly the whole of those who had been accommodated in the Victoria Lodging-house, assembled in a side room, where they were supplied with tea, and were afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, one of the chaplains of the Royal Infirmary.—*Scottish Press*.

**LIVERPOOL.**—A midnight meeting of the fallen women of Liverpool was held on Friday. It commenced about eleven o'clock, was attended by nearly 200 women, and did not conclude till after two o'clock on Saturday morning. The room was crowded soon after eleven o'clock, and a great number were unable to obtain admission. An assembly conscious but not ashamed of dishonour is an audience difficult to address. The committee judiciously selected the Rev. W. M. Falloon as chairman of the meeting. After all had made a hearty tea, he addressed them in a tone of kindness and affection, as friends invited by friends who had long sympathised with their sufferings, deplored the health and soul destroying course of their lives, and who were anxious to speak to them that they might know, though they had cast themselves away, they were yet cared for; that help would be afforded them to rejoin their relatives, or place themselves in a position to live by honest labour, and by repentance and faith in the Saviour to obtain eternal salvation. He told a story of a mother's love; the bold, hardened features of this strange gathering then suddenly relaxed, and the voice of the speaker was scarcely audible for the deep sobbing of these poor fallen women. Their hearts and ears were opened for the night, and they listened to the denunciation of their sins as children to a respected parent. Miss Gilpin, a lady well known to most of them—for her days and nights are devoted to visiting this class of women—addressed them with great tenderness. She related many cases of the downward career of women of their class, traced some to their end—the sad end of all who did not repent and turn to God. Instances of reformation amongst them she also cited; told of their inward satisfaction even during struggles with poverty and temptation. She dwelt on their victory through the Saviour over the evils of their fallen nature, and spoke of the glories of the everlasting crown promised to all who die in the Lord. The eyes of many of these girls sparkled as these words of hope were uttered. Dr. Verner M. White spoke in stirring accents of warning. A refuge from their haunts of sin was now provided for them; would they go to it? Many of the women cried "Yes, we will." Our respected chief constable, Major Greig, assured them they had his sympathy. He knew how hardly they were treated, and he had always directed his men to treat them with manly consideration. He told them that the purse of Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Cropper had always been open to help those amongst them who wished to return to their homes or to a virtuous career of life; and if at any time he could be of service to them in their efforts to reform, he would be most happy to help them. "Thank you, sir; thank you, sir," cried every voice. After a hymn or two and the offering of prayer, the



proceedings of this extraordinary meeting terminated about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Nearly eighty remained to go to the home in St. Anne-street, but as the excitement subsided the number gradually decreased. By the time they reached the home they numbered about fifty. The accommodation was found to be very inadequate. If this movement is to be carried on, funds must be forthcoming. Not only a home must be provided, but suitable employment for those who avail themselves of it.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

#### JUVENILE CRIME.

At the opening meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday, the 20th instant, Mr. T. BARWICK LLOYD BAKER, of Hardwicke-court, near Gloucester, read a paper containing abstracts and inferences founded upon the criminal returns of England and Wales for the years 1854-9, with special reference to the results of reformatories. After referring to the mode of obtaining his information, he went on to say that it was satisfactory to see by the tables giving the number of commitments of any kind to prison had sunk in four years from 113,736, in 1856, to 107,172, in 1859, during which time police had been established in most of the counties of England. The natural tendency of the first establishment of a police force was to decrease crime by increasing detection, and therefore increasing convictions in proportion to the crimes committed; consequently, the actual crimes must be reduced in a far greater degree. The number of boys under sixteen committed during the four years above alluded to, was reduced from 10,634 to 6,704, and the girls from 2,108 to 1,185. As far as he could ascertain, the rate of six or ten times convicted boys, the regular habitual skilful thieves, had ceased to exist, except in London. Every boy on the first or second offence was now sent to a reformatory, which, if it did not reclaim him, kept him from practising his avocation and contaminating others, and when he returned to his old haunt his former companions were no longer there to receive him. Many said that the decrease in juvenile crime was not owing to reformatories, but to cheap food, increased demand for labour, and other circumstances; but since the establishment of these institutions juvenile crime had decreased steadily from 13,981, in 1856, to 8,913 in 1859, being a reduction of 5,068, or 36 per cent., while the adult crime had fallen unsteadily from 99,755 to 98,159, or 1½ per cent only. He did not think that ragged schools had much hand in the diminution of crime, for three-fourths or more of the twice or oftener convicted boys were the children of parents far above that class whom the ragged schools could with justice receive. The spread of education had proceeded for ten years or more steadily, but the sudden diminution of juvenile crime had only been coeval with the rise of reformatories. The number of boys convicted in Liverpool in the four years 1856-9 were 708, 502, 387, 404, while in Manchester they were 751, 827, 622, 401, the reformatory movement commencing here at the end of the second year; and thus each showing a diminution just at the time that action began. Some counties sent only the leaders to reformatories, while others sent any boy who the magistrate thought might be benefited by the training. Taking those counties that sent over 50 per cent. of their commitments to reformatories, the average reduction of crime was 30.4; of those that sent between 40 and 50 per cent., the average was 43.1; between 30 and 40 per cent., 44.0; between 20 and 30 the average was 31.6, and of those that sent under 20 per cent., the average was 32.7. He then proceeded to compare the criminal returns made by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Thompson, and pointed out several glaring discrepancies in them. The former gave the persons living wholly or partially by crime at 115,000, and Mr. Thompson estimated the criminals in London at 28,000, and the number known to the police at 16,000. Two years later, Mr. Redgrave gave far better results; and, instead of those large results, gave 3,121 for the whole metropolitan district, and the actual number of thieves throughout England and Wales, which Mr. Thompson put down at 100,994, had been found to be only 40,030. Great difficulty arose in ascertaining the true definition of "known thieves and depredators," and great differences prevailed in various parts of England as to what constituted one of those characters. That would account for the extraordinary variations in the different counties between the relative number of thieves to the population. Thus, in Berks, Bucks, Northumberland, and Leicester, the thieves were one in 200, while in Derby, East and North York, they were only one in 800, and in West York, one in 1,235. Birmingham was one in 134; Bristol, one in 712; Manchester and Salford, one in 498; and Liverpool, one in 1,155. Birmingham, with only 134 honest men to every thief, had 246 population for each commitment; while Liverpool, with only one thief for every 1,155, had one commitment for every fifty-five persons. In Yorkshire, with a population of 1,174,000, the known thieves were 951. In Gloucestershire, with a population of 400,000, the known thieves were 777. The paper concluded by expressing an opinion that the writer had no doubt, upon the whole, that crime in England would be found to be far lower than was generally supposed.

After some discussion, in which several members took part, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baker and the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Ensign Chaplin, who so greatly distinguished himself before the Taku Forts, has been promoted to a lieutenantcy, without purchase, in the 100th foot.

#### THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following particulars are taken from the New York correspondent of the *Times*, under date Nov. 13th:—

Taking each State by itself, let me show you how little has been yet done towards actual disunion. In the first place, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri have given popular majorities against it. Going further South, it is not pretended that either Arkansas, Louisiana, or Florida have yet taken any steps. In Alabama there is a law, passed last winter, directing the Governor, when it shall be ascertained that Lincoln is elected, to call a convention for the purpose of considering what shall be done. The Governor has not yet announced his intentions. We are informed, however, by telegraph that this convention will not be called until the electoral college shall have cast its vote for Lincoln. This delay is what the secessionists do not want; it gives the reflecting and conservative part of the community time to make itself felt. In Georgia the Legislature is in Session. The Governor, on the receipt of the news, sent in a message, in which, while vindicating the right of secession, he says that he does not think it wise to send delegates to a Southern convention. The measures which he recommends seem rather to contemplate resistance to the North within than without the Union. The Retaliatory Bill, recommended by the Governor of this State, will come up for a third reading to-day. It imposes a tax of 25 per cent. on all goods coming from States that have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law, and it repeals all foreign duties. It is needless to say that such a law is unconstitutional, and at once places the State in conflict with the Federal Government. Meanwhile the citizens of this State do not appear to be by any means of one mind. In Augusta, a vigilance committee having undertaken to warn away some persons supposed to entertain anti-slavery sentiments, the conservative portion of the community met and resolved that "the assumption by individuals, however influential and respectable, of any powers of government, is subversive of all civil liberty;" while at Savannah a similar meeting resolves that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin "ought not and will not be submitted to."

In South Carolina, the Postmaster and the naval officer are the only two Federal officers who have not resigned. A Bill has already passed one House, authorising the suspension of specie payment by the banks. A Bill has passed calling a convention for the purpose of "taking into consideration the general welfare of the State in view of her relations with the Northern States and with the United States, and thereupon to take care that the commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment." And Mr. Chestnut, one of the Federal Senators from this State, has resigned his office—as has also Mr. Tombs, of Georgia.

#### THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

A letter from the Rev. Joseph Edkins, the well-known missionary in China, to the *Patriot* newspaper, describes a visit to the insurgents at Luhen, but particularly his interviews with Hung-jen, the "Shield King." His report is only partially favourable to the religious professions of the insurgents. His account begins with the statement, that a number of the insurgents are destructive and predatory; but he also states, that this portion of them are at every place swollen by the "local thieves," who take advantage of the march of the general body for purposes of plunder. He also points out that neither the subordinate officers nor the mass of followers show any great knowledge of Christianity. It appears that Hung-jen invited Mr. Edkins to come to confer with him, as an old Christian convert and friend, in consequence of having received from the missionaries a theological statement in correction of the doctrinal errors of the insurgents. In introducing us to Hung-jen, Mr. Edkins describes him as "the well-conducted and amiable young man who, five years ago, had assisted him in the preparation of a Chinese almanac." He readily undertook to bring under the notice of the rebel chief any statements on religious matters that the missionaries might send him. "He also expressed his full sympathy in foreign doctrines, not in religion only, but in science and social improvement also." He was unchanged in his principles and character, two points excepted. He had brought himself to believe in the visions of the chief, his cousin, and, at his solicitation, had become a polygamist, in order to sustain his dignity among the ten "Kings." But though Hung-jen had proved unfaithful to his early convictions, the tone of his piety, the clearness of his theology, the strength of his desire to promote the true Gospel among his countrymen, and the fullness of his sympathy with the Protestant Missions, we saw to be such as to call for our prayers and gratitude on his behalf. With this personage the missionary party dined. At the host's proposal, the meal was preceded by a religious service. "We sang some unexceptionable stanzas out of the book of Religious Precepts, translated by Dr. Medhurst, Hung-jen himself leading the music." At his invitation, Mr. Edkins prayed, all kneeling down facing to the south, an arrangement which the Shield King explained as a protest against the idolatrous custom of kneeling towards the north. At a second visit the missionaries handed to their entertainer some proposed corrections in the phraseology of a "book which he had lately published." It turned out, that the obscurities, pointed at had been occasioned by changes made by the rebel chief, whose main object had been to protect his own claims to a supernatural character and mission by carefully expunging every reference to the immateriality of God. On this second occasion, the visitors joined Hung-jen in

his "daily morning worship." "We sang," says Mr. Edkins, "a hymn together; and he offered an extempore prayer, in which we cordially united, its petitions being truly Christian and appropriate."

Mr. Edkins is disposed to hope that good may come from the influence exerted by the "Shield King."

It is hard to believe that there is no Divine purpose in sending him there. A new influence on the right side was greatly needed. The religious spirit that animated the insurgents at the commencement of their enterprise, had been injured by their taking up arms. Had they avoided war, their piety would have been purer. This child of the Protestant Missions in the South, instead of continuing under the care of its lawful parents, was nursed by evil geni, in the mountains of Kwangsi. Powerful elements of evil forced their way into the doctrines and life of these half-Christians. The worst doctrinal errors appear to have been introduced by one man—now no more—the Eastern King. So far had these evils proceeded, that there remained small room for hope respecting the movement, until Hung-jen came to rejoin his cousin. Five years before, he had escaped with his wife, on the scattering of the band of the revolutionists. He had taken refuge with the missionaries at Hong Kong, where the Rev. Theodore Flamberg had baptized him. He became a well-instructed Christian, by long intercourse with European missionaries, and, thus prepared, returned to his former companions to put forth his best exertions for the expansion of the good, and the removal of the evil, which he found among them.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle are Prince Louis of Hesse and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The Rev. F. Temple, head master of Rugby School, preached the sermon, on Sunday morning, in the private chapel.

At the Privy Council on Friday, Lord Stanley of Alderley was presented to the Queen, and kissed hands, on being appointed Postmaster-General.

The twentieth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), was celebrated at Windsor on Wednesday, with the customary honours paid to the members of the Royal family.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Oxford on Wednesday morning. The City Rifle Corps attended as a guard of honour. His Royal Highness proceeded in his private carriage to Frewen Hall. Flags floated from the various churches, public buildings, and private houses; many peals were rung, and the whole city presented a scene of unusual animation. On Thursday the Corporation waited on the Prince to present an address of congratulation.

The *Court Journal* announces that the Duke of Newcastle is actively engaged in the preparation of a scheme for the union of the North American colonies under one federal Government.

The *Press* of Saturday announces that the Right Hon. Sir William G. Hylton Jolliffe, M.P., has retired from the active management of party affairs. It also states that the health of the Earl of Derby is quite re-established, and that "the opening of the Parliament will find him leading the opposition with his accustomed vigour and sagacity, and with that chivalrous patriotism which is acknowledged even by his opponents."

The *Globe* announces that her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Newcastle.

The Rev. J. W. Nutt is appointed Assistant-Inspector of Schools.

The Earl of Chichester is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex.

The health of Sir James Brooke is said to be completely restored, and he sailed on Tuesday in the *Pera* for the seat of his Government at Sarawak.

The Rev. John Barlow has resigned the honorary secretaryship of the Royal Institution, after a service of eighteen years.

The Victoria and Albert from Antwerp for Madeira, with the Empress of Austria on board, touched at Plymouth. A despatch dated Saturday, says:—

The Empress of Austria has left. During the time she remained here she was so unwell that her physicians had given directions that no person should speak to her. The Osborne left this morning before daylight, and it is expected that she will be obliged to call at Lisbon to coal. The Victoria and Albert got under weigh this morning, and steamed out during the salutes of all the ships in harbour and the citadel. About ten o'clock she passed out of sight of the Admiralty look-out station, Mount Wise, steering to the westward, with a light breeze from the north-east.

The Victoria and Albert is well filled up with coal, and under favourable circumstances could make the passage to Madeira, 1,100 or 1,200 miles, in four days. The yacht may touch at Lisbon.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

Mr. Secretary Herbert has appointed Mr. W. Ord Marshall précis writer and librarian to the War Department. This appointment is a new one, and Mr. Marshall will receive a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum.—*United Service Gazette*.

On Tuesday, the Empress of the French and suite visited Melrose and Abbotsford. They travelled by the ordinary train, and were very heartily cheered by crowds of people at the station. The Empress appeared to take great interest in the relics of Sir Walter Scott, and in the whole district consecrated by his genius. She received an address from the corporation of Edinburgh on Wednesday, and in acknowledging the civic welcome, her Majesty expressed a hope that the people of this country would



believe that it was the Emperor's earnest desire that the Anglo-French alliance should be steadfastly maintained. Her Imperial Majesty left Edinburgh on Thursday and travelled to Perth by one of the ordinary trains. On Friday she was at Dunkeld; on Saturday, at Taymouth Castle, visiting the Marquis of Breadalbane. At a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council held on Saturday, it was resolved that an address should be presented by the council to the Empress of the French on the occasion of her approaching visit to Glasgow. The Empress was expected to be in Glasgow very early during this present week, but it is said she will not at present remain at Hamilton Palace.

Prince Alfred has left the Euryalus, 50, to enable him to obtain experience in the navigation of a larger ship, and he joins the St. George, 90, in January, when, having visited Africa in the frigate, he will have an opportunity of seeing the western continent, his new trip being to the West Indies and North America. Some of the other midshipmen of the Euryalus will be transferred with his royal highness to the St. George.

### Law and Police.

**THE ROAD MURDER.**—On Saturday the Attorney-General applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ directing a new inquiry into the murder, to be opened by a special commission. He founded his application upon the ground of misconduct on the part of the coroner, whom he charged with having interposed to prevent the jury from obtaining all the evidence they required, and with having also told the jury that it was only their duty to inquire into the mode by which death was inflicted. He reviewed the facts of the case at great length, quoted copiously from the evidence of the witnesses who were examined, and censured the conduct of the coroner in very severe terms. He stated, moreover, that the records of the inquest were drawn up on paper instead of parchment, an objection which, he contended, was fatal to the validity of the inquisition. In proof of this assertion, he cited the 6th and 7th Vict., sec. 2, wherein it is stated that an inquisition in a case of murder or manslaughter which is not drawn up on parchment becomes, by that informality, null and void. The Attorney-General further argued that a case which occurred in the reign of William and Mary furnished a precedent for the appointment of a special commission, in the place of directing a new inquiry to take place before the coroner. After the learned gentleman had concluded his able speech, the Judges expressed their opinions on the matter; and ultimately the Chief Justice, in giving judgment, stated that the Court would grant a rule calling upon the coroner to show cause why the injunction should not be quashed, and a writ *ad melius inquirendum* issued. He remarked that, in justice to the coroner, they ought not to take the course proposed by the Attorney-General without giving him an opportunity of making a reply to the affidavits which had been submitted to them. When the matter had passed through that stage they would be able to decide upon the question on its merits.

**WHEN ARE MINORS RESPONSIBLE.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday a curious *habeas corpus* case was decided. The question was whether a young lady, named Charlotte Barford, should be delivered over to her father. In this case a girl of fifteen years of age, the daughter of a person well to do in the world, had been all but abducted from her father's house, at the instigation of a discarded clerk of the father, and through the connivance of her stepmother, who had quarrelled with her husband. The girl, after being secretly conveyed from place to place to elude pursuit, could at length be placed by her new friends in no better lodging than some rooms inhabited by a cabman. But a lover had been found for her; and this attraction, conjoined with a sense of greater liberty than she had yet enjoyed, made her unwilling to return to the paternal roof. The father was consequently compelled to pray the aid of the Court of Queen's Bench to enforce her return. During the argument in court, the imputations of cruelty that had been cast upon the father were either abandoned, or failed in proof; and the main ground of resistance to the *habeas corpus* was the disinclination of the young lady to rejoin her father; and it was said that she was of age to decide for herself where she would reside. On the other hand, it was argued for the father that his parental authority extended until his daughter attained her majority, or at any rate until she had completed her sixteenth year. The Court accepted the lesser limit, and ordered the girl to be delivered to her parent. The importance of this decision consists in the recognition of the sixteenth year as the age of discretion. When the case was ended the young lady, who showed a manifest disinclination to be given up to her father, left the court in his custody.

**THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CASE AGAIN.**—The case of Liddell and others v. Beal was again before the Appeals Court, Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday. Up to the present it appears the monition of the Court for the removal of the stone communion-table at St. Barnabas has not been obeyed, neither party being willing to move. Mr. Beal, personally, now moved the continuation of the monition until the next Court-day, as the last step necessary for the motion for attachment for contempt. The monition was continued accordingly.

**THE IRISH KIDNAPPING CASES.**—Mrs. Blake, the grandmother of the Sherwoods, the children who

were kidnapped in Galway some months ago, has died in the Four Courts, Marshalsea, to which she was committed by the Court of Queen's Bench for contempt. The children were last traced to her possession, but to the last she obstinately to give any information respecting them. In the Dublin Court, on Thursday, this case was again brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. Catherine Davis, one of the girls in custody, was brought up by order of the Court; and Mr. Stephens, attorney for the prosecutrix, stated that he had frequently informed John O'Connor, the late Mrs. Blake, and Catherine O'Connor, that if they would each make an affidavit disclosing all they knew concerning the four missing children, he would not only consent to their discharge, but facilitate it. They had, however, preferred remaining in custody. Their lordships ordered Catherine Davis to make the required affidavit, so far as she was concerned, with the view of obtaining her release from custody. In the case of Darceys, minors, where the Rev. Mr. Kearney, Roman Catholic priest, and Lady Catherine Petre, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover the children from their mother, on the ground of being administrators to a will by the father, the Dublin Court of Common Pleas has decided against the application, there being no proof that the children are legitimate. They remain in their mother's custody.

**ANOTHER LADY ADVOCATE.**—In the Court of Probate, on Wednesday, the case of Ryves v. the Attorney-General was called. This is another legitimacy case. The petitioner, Miss Ryves, who appeared in person, states that she is the daughter of P. S. Jerres, and was born in Liverpool in March, 1797. She prays that the court will declare that her parents were legally married, and that her case may be tried upon oral evidence. Granted.

**MISS SHEDDEN AND HER CASE.**—The Divorce Court is daily occupied with this remarkable case. Exhausted by her labour Miss Shedden has retired from the conduct of it, and Mr. Collier, Q.C., now represents her. On Monday he replied on the whole case, and was still speaking when the court rose.

**SINGULAR MARRIAGE CASE.**—The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench delivered judgment on Friday, in the extraordinary marriage case of Dumoulin v. Druitt. Their lordships were unanimously of opinion that the marriage in the transport ship was invalid, inasmuch as the common law of England was the *lex loci* then in force on board binding the civil rights of the passengers, and by which law a criminal offence, if it had been committed, would be judged; and that common law, as settled by the case of the Queen v. Milles, required the intervention of an ordained clergyman to make the marriage valid. The plaintiffs were therefore entitled to judgment as the heiresses-at-law of Major Druitt.

### Miscellaneous News.

**ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR WALBROOK.**—The polling, which commenced on Friday morning, continued nearly all the day in favour of Mr. J. C. Lawrence. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Lawrence, 73; Linklater, 64. Mr. J. G. Cockerell had previously resigned.

**SEWAGE MANURE.**—Croydon leads the way in the attempt to utilise the sewage of large towns upon a systematic plan. A company is projected to pump the sewage to a reservoir on an elevation about two miles distant, from whence it will be conveyed to each farm and field by gravitation. The works are expected to be completed in the spring.

**PARCELS THROUGH AIR TUBES.**—The Pneumatic Despatch Company have satisfactorily completed their preliminary experiments at the Soho Works at Birmingham, and will now proceed with the construction of the permanent tube intended to be laid between the General Post Office and Bloomsbury, a distance of a mile and a furlong. The tube will be two feet and a-half in diameter.

**THE WEATHER.**—A snowstorm took place at Birmingham on Nov. 17. It commenced early in the morning and continued during the greater part of the day. The cold was so great that in exposed places the snow lay for a long time after it fell. On Sunday afternoon a smart fall of snow took place at Leeds and other towns in the West Riding, and on Monday the weather was cold and winterly.

**REPORTED ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.**—A capital hoax was practised last week; a crowd was assembled at the South-Western, Waterloo Station, to greet the Emperor Napoleon, who was telegraphed as being in a train, from Winchester. Police, directors, and railway officials, were all ready to do homage to a very quiet dark little gentleman, whose only qualifications for the sceptre consisted of a large nose and curled moustache.

**THE FAMILY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MACONOCHE.**—Respecting this zealous prison reformer, who died lately, the *Friend of the People* says:—"In his devotion to this one great object, Captain Maconochie's time, talents, and fortune—and not only his own, but his wife's fortune—were all sacrificed in its behalf. His labours uncompensated, his services unrecognised, he is now, alas! beyond the reach of our gratitude; but to his widow and children it may yet be expressed. May the appeals in behalf of their claims upon his country which

have been urged, since his death, meet with a due response."

**CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL FACT.**—In a field, the property of Mr. Renton, situate a short distance from the point where the Leeds and Liverpool Canal is crossed by the Midland Company's railway, at Idle, near Bradford, is a considerable hill, or piece of rising ground, which has been noticed to be gradually attaining greater elevation during a period extending over the last thirty years. There are even young men who remember the field being quite level, whereas now there is a high mound near the middle of it. The cause of this singular elevation has given rise to much speculation. Some persons suppose that it is owing to the upward pressure of water in the bowels of the earth.

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.**—The opening meeting of the new session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday night. A gratifying report was given by the chairman of the prospects of the International Exhibition, which is to be held in 1862. The guarantee fund amounts, it appears, to the large sum of 365,000*l.* The Exhibition Commissioners of 1851 have made an offer to the Society of Arts to provide a site rent free for the exhibition of 1862, and to reserve ground for an exhibition in 1872, on receiving the sum of 10,000*l.* The council anticipate that the progress of commerce, the more intimate relations which subsist between ourselves and foreigners, and the greater diffusion of sound commercial principles, will cause the new exhibition to be productive of more important results than its great predecessor of 1851.

**THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—The celebrated exploring Arctic yacht Fox, Captain Allen Young, arrived in Portland-roads on Friday evening from the coasts of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, where she has been engaged surveying the route for the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. The severity of the season in the northern regions has been greater this year than has been experienced for twenty years past. The Fox remained in Greenland until the 8th of November, when winter had fairly set in. She succeeded in examining and sounding the fiords on the south coast and proving their practicability for the reception of the cable. The Fox also coasted down a considerable extent of the east coast of Greenland, hitherto supposed to be inaccessible, besides making a series of deep sea soundings. She brings home a variety of specimens in natural history and photographs of scenery and costumes of the countries visited.

**COMPLETION OF THE DETAILS OF THE FRENCH TREATY.**—The Commercial Treaty between this country and France has at length been signed, and will be given to the public *in extenso* in the course of a few days. The elaborate details, characterised as they are by a truly liberal and enlightened spirit, will form the best refutation of the series of depreciations and misrepresentations of which it has been for so many months the subject. Wednesday's *Manchester Examiner* says:—"We understand that all sorts of figured and woven cotton fabrics, printed calicoes, mixed woven fabrics, ginghams, &c., are to pay a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. Plain calicoes, fustians, &c., are to pay by weight and count of picks; the average duty being, as nearly as can be calculated, about 15 per cent. The duty on cotton yarns will be levied according to the number and weight; the average being about 10 per cent. The duties on all kinds of silk goods, will be 5 per cent. or under."

**COMPANY FOR PROCURING DHARWAR COTTON.**—A prospectus has been issued of a cotton company organised in Manchester, with a proposed capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* each. The Board of Directors comprises Mr. Thos. Bazley, M.P., chairman; and Messrs. John Cheetham, Edmund Ashworth, John Pender, John Platt, Hugh Mason, James Marshall, Thomas Emmott, E. C. Howard, Robert Platt, Harold Littledale, Thomas Barton, and Frederick Steiner. The object is primarily to develop the cotton-field of Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency, the quality produced there from American seed being considered very good, although little reaches this country, as it is invariably used by the native dealers to mix with the coarse and indigenous kinds. Purchases will be made direct from the grower, and it will then be effectively cleansed, pressed, and packed for shipment, great reliance being placed upon the result of the introduction of the best machinery for these processes.

**THE IRISH BRIGADE.**—On Friday morning twenty-seven members of the quondam Pro-Papal Irish Brigade, said to have been wounded somewhere or another during the recent brief and inglorious campaign under General Lamoricière, arrived at Dublin by the Holyhead steamer, and, of course, met with a warm and cheering reception from the sympathisers of the "holy cause" in which they had embarked. It appears from a letter in the *Limerick Reporter* that a grand banquet is to be given to the Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary contingents of the late Irish Brigade, on Monday evening, December 3, in the theatre of that city, and that General Lamoricière, Major O'Reilly, Cardinal Wiseman, and Archbishop Cullen will attend. Preparations on an extensive scale, it is said, are being made for the event, which is expected to come off with unusual *éclat*. Mr. John Martin, one of the most prominent associates of the Young Ireland party, has addressed a letter to the *Dublin Morning News*, enclosing a subscription for the purpose of "giving a kind and honourable reception to the Papal volunteers upon their return to Ireland," but declaring



that he is for the national independence of Italy just as he is for the national independence of Ireland.

I would respect the right of the Roman people to have a government of their own choice, just as I would assert the same right for ourselves. In my mind it is a scandal to the Christian world for any government to rule by foreign bayonets, and against the will of its own people; and the scandal is greater still, when it is the head of the Catholic Church that attempts to rule by such means.

The Catholic organ regards this letter as revealing "the earnest honesty of purpose of a good man, carried astray by English lies, and deceived by revolutionary principles."

**REVENUE OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.**—The following statement shows the annual revenue derived from public charities in the several counties of England, including the amount of rents and profits of messuages, lands, and dividends belonging to any corporation or society of persons, or of any trust for charitable purposes, viz.:—Bedford, 10,112*l.*; Berks, 11,928*l.*; Buckingham, 7,479*l.*; Cambridge, 5,417*l.*; Chester, 4,288*l.*; Cornwall, 746*l.*; Cumberland, 1,793*l.*; Derby, 6,375*l.*; Devon, 11,674*l.*; Dorset, 5,853*l.*; Durham, 13,188*l.*; Essex, 9,418*l.*; Gloucester, 9,830*l.*; Hereford, 6,782*l.*; Hertford, 4,376*l.*; Huntingdon, 1,414*l.*; Kent, 203,439*l.*; Lancaster, 22,051*l.*; Leicester, 9,601*l.*; Lincoln, 13,198*l.*; City of London, 138,583*l.*; Middlesex, 189,910*l.*; Westminster, 16,031*l.*; Monmouth, 728*l.*; Norfolk, 16,491*l.*; Northampton, 10,885*l.*; Northumberland, 2,579*l.*; Nottingham, 6,789*l.*; Oxford, 7,755*l.*; Rutland, 3,956*l.*; Salop, 7,864*l.*; Somerset, 23,303*l.*; Southampton, 5,339*l.*; Stafford, 10,039*l.*; Suffolk, 14,996*l.*; Surrey, 66,065*l.*; Sussex, 3,379*l.*; Warwick, 21,249*l.*; Westmoreland, 2,008*l.*; Wilts, 8,402*l.*; Worcester, 7,089*l.*; and Yorkshire, 48,926*l.*; making together 972,396*l.* received from charities in England, of which 588,213*l.* is derived from real property, and the remaining 384,183*l.* from funded property. The annual value of public charities in Wales from land is 1,991*l.*, and from dividends on funded property 1,528*l.*, making together 3,519*l.*; and in Scotland, from land, 44,750*l.*, and dividends, 8,326*l.*; together, 53,077*l.* The amount annually received from charities in Great Britain stands thus:—England, 972,396*l.*; Wales, 3,519*l.*; and Scotland, 53,077*l.*; making the gross total for Great Britain, 1,028,993*l.* Large as this sum appears, there is no doubt it is considerably more, but cannot be less.

**A CHANGE AMONG THE FIJIAN.**—Mr. Seeman, in a letter from Fiji, dated August 6th, which appears in the *Athenæum*, thus testifies to the great work accomplished by Wesleyan missionaries:—

From Somosomo I shifted my head-quarters to Port Kinnaird, on the south-eastern side of the island of Ovalau, where I was kindly received by Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul, and where I hoped to find Col. Smythe, whom I had been directed to join by her Majesty's Government. Owing to the war in New Zealand, the gallant Colonel had not yet arrived, and Mr. Pritchard and myself therefore determined to proceed eastward to explore the little-known parts of Viti Levu, one of the continents of the Fijian world. We set off on the 23rd July in the Consular gig, and on the same day reached Bau, the capital of Fiji, where we stopped at the house of Mr. Collier, a gentleman connected with the Mission. Until 1854, Bau was opposed to the missionaries, and the ovens in which the dead bodies of human victims were baked were scarcely ever cold. Since then, however, a great change has taken place. The King and all his court have embraced Christianity; the heathen temples are in ruins; the sacred groves in the neighbourhood cut down; and in the great square, where formerly the cannibal feasts took place, a large church has been erected. It was not without emotion that I landed on this blood-stained soil, where, probably, greater iniquities were perpetrated than ever disgraced any other spot on earth. It was about eight o'clock in the evening, and, instead of the wild noise that greeted former visitors, one heard nearly from every house family prayers. To bring about such a change has, indeed, required no slight efforts, and many valuable lives had to be sacrificed; for, although no missionary has ever met with a violent death, yet the list of those who have died in the midst of their labours is proportionally very great. The Wesleyans, to whose disinterestedness the conversions of these most degraded of human beings is due, have, as a society, expended 75,000*l.* on this object; and, if the private donations of friends to individual missionaries are added, the sum swells to the respectable amount of 80,000*l.*

**THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY COLLISION.**—The proceedings of the inquest were recommenced at Atherstone on Saturday morning. Some additional evidence having been received the jury retired, and after an absence of nearly four hours, agreed to the following verdict:—"We find that the several deaths of Andrew Derby, John Macdonald, Edward Macdonald, George Renshaw, Joseph Thomson, James Tallant, John Tallant, James Hickey, and James Cheery, on the 16th of November, 1860, and of Michael Vaughan on the 17th of November, 1860, were caused by the reason of the up limited mail train of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and which is timed by the tables of the company to be at Tamworth at 1 56 a.m., running into collision with a special cattle train while the latter was shunting into a siding at the south end of the Atherstone station, the deceased, except James Cheery, then severally travelling in a drover's van attached to such cattle train, and Cheery on the engine of the up limited mail train. We find that the several deaths were accidental, but that the rules of the company should not allow their station officers at their discretion to despatch fast trains and slow trains from the stations so close to one another, and are in this respect inconsistent with the

safety of the public; that upon the occasion in question William Moorcroft, platform inspector, of Tamworth, was wrong in not warning the driver of the up limited mail train of the cattle train being before him; that Edward Barter, driver of the up limited mail train, was to blame in not observing the main signal and putting on the whistle at level crossings; that according to the scientific evidence given at this inquest the drovers' van in cattle trains would be more safely placed in front of the cattle trucks, than behind them, with a light van between it and the tender, and that, considering the peculiar state of the line as respects the curves and level crossings near the Atherstone station, it is essentially necessary for the safety of the public that a telegraph at the Atherstone station should be kept in communication day and night with the stations at Tamworth and Nuneaton as to the arrival and departure of trains; and that an additional communicating signal should be placed and worked at each end of the station." Mr. Cleather, the solicitor, stated that with respect to the recommendations appended to the verdict of the jury, he would take care that they should be forwarded immediately to the proper quarter, and he had no doubt they would receive every consideration.

### Literature.

*Faithful for Ever.* By COVENTRY PATMORE. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THOSE who admired and enjoyed Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House"—in spite of its ill-conceived plan, its diffuseness, and its patches of obscurity and of triviality—will find, we think, their admiration of the poet vindicated, and their pleasure renewed, by the poem bearing the inviting title of "Faithful for Ever." There are persons on whose perceptions a common and lightly regarded form of metre will so operate, as to render them insensible of any novelty or beauty in the matter of a new poem. They reflect the disesteem of the form of the verse on its substance: and impute common-place, or charge poverty, because they themselves have poor, common souls. This has been Mr. Patmore's fate to some extent: and because he has, unhappily, as we too think, chosen a measure which it is next to impossible to stamp with individuality or to save from monotony,—and because he has evidently a defective ear for rhyme, so that he tries to make "gone" ring with "Vaughan," and "self" with "gulf," and so on,—he has, readily enough, been made the butt of small ridicule, and has been denied the praise of writing either fine sentiment or good sense. But there has not been wanting to him the recognition of persons of taste, and culture, and poetic feeling; who have discerned worth in his thoughts, and beauty in their robe of imagination,—who have delighted in the delicacy of his fancy, and in his gentle reflectiveness,—and who have not hesitated to acknowledge in him a poet of distinct and original character, limited, perhaps, in the range of his powers, but having the true inspiration.

*Faithful for Ever* is very nearly the justification of Coventry Patmore's claim to be numbered with the few higher poets of our time who are next the highest. It deals with a not rare but still exceptional case of love: somewhat involving both a perplexity of sentiment, and a moral problem. It delineates the birth, and nourishment, and constancy, of that highest passion, which, though it may be disappointed and doomed to worship its object from afar, maintains its loyalty, and tenderness, and reverence, and "never finds its earthly close." It represents, also, the discipline of such love by healthy conscience, and by the quiet pleasures and duties of a domestic life, which has succeeded it, though not originated by it or inspired with its strength and fervour;—for, where love finds unattainable the object of its personal and particular choice, still

"To wed with one less loved may be  
Part of Divine expediency;"

for, assuredly,

"Few, if 'twere known, wed whom they would.  
And this, like all God's laws, is good;  
For nought's so sad the whole world o'er  
As much love which has once been more:"

—and the true love that remains unsatisfied, uncrowned, may, by the light and warmth that are the attributes of its truth, show "the standard of right life"—may reveal "the honour and the height of life," even when it has ceased to be itself the aim of life. And other phases of love are represented here with marvellous subtlety and truth;—especially how a woman's nature, though it may be poor in all but love—limited in intellect, coarse in the grain of natural tastes,

and vulgarised by low association—may be lifted up, refined, transformed, by the power of the intense regard she has for a husband's manly quality and undemonstrative kindness:—though, mayhap, poor thing, her education to sweetness and refinement of character, and to the wisdom of a calm love, may involve the discovery that there is an ideal woman, other than herself, in her husband's soul, although she may never, never see more than a vague fluttering of that ideal's white robe in the far distance of his half-uttered memory or ill-suppressed desire. We have not read these delineations of love in contrasting forms without pain; though unable to deny their truth. We are not sure that on minds sensuous and selfish the whole impression of this reading of the mysteries of the heart will be morally healthful. But we hesitate to say more: for we have not thought out the subject as Mr. Patmore has; and his appreciation of the modes of the thought and of the affection of women seems to us so delicately perfect and just, and his sentiment as a man so earnest, lofty, and pure, that he silences us as to a problem of the heart that we have not half-considered. He is one of our strongly "subjective" poets:—his bits of description of the commonest things imply a perception of their significance to human feeling; and, still more, where a definite human relation has presented itself to his moral sympathy and psychological subtlety—and he has both in a very high degree—he is likely to have had clear vision where most of us but peer through glooms.

The form of this poem, however, is, we think, to be regretted. A series of letters between various persons may have the recommendation of vivacity and even of some dramatic force; and it must be admitted that the individuality of the correspondents is well marked and sustained. But letters, even between those whose relations are as intimate as imputed here, do not naturally contain such disclosures as are made by Frederic Graham to his mother, or by Jane Graham, Frederic's wife, to the same person. The improbability is too great, that a man would reveal freely and frankly all that is inmost to a breast of passion to his own mother, however tender and wise. It is still more improbable, that a woman should tell to her husband's mother those secret, sacred, delightful, terrible things of her very heart of hearts, that Jane addresses to Mrs. Graham. Such self-disclosure is weakness, egotism, vanity. People hardly admit to their own arraigning thoughts what here they write with a painful unreservedness to each other. But the improbability and unpleasantness belong to the form only:—the delineation itself is most living, and the varying sentiment that pervades it floods the soul too fully to be less than true.

Besides the fault of form, there is the tendency to a familiarity occasionally, that almost exaggerates Wordsworth's early propensities to the mean and insignificant. If common things are introduced for the sake of an indispensable *vraisemblance*, poetry will tolerate them: but if they may be dismissed and leave no vacant place, and no link of the story wanting, their introduction fails of justification. If the painter of a rural landscape or of a cottage interior, having chosen his subject for its beauty and poetry, should set ostentatiously before us all the coarsenesses that belong to the actual truth, we should turn with displeasure and disgust from the canvass. It is a low order of art, both as to aim and labour, that gives us elaborate serge, and matting, and vessels made to dishonour, and is satisfied with its own truth. If Mr. Patmore's suggestion of mean and trivial things were essential to his subject—helped to work out his purpose—we would reconcile ourselves to such lines as:—

— "many are good enough to use  
Again among the things you send  
To give away. My maid shall mend  
And let you have them back ;

or,—

— "John has been to Aunt's, at Stowe,  
And learn'd to leave his H's out ;  
And people like the Vaughans no doubt  
Would think that dreadful," &c., &c.

But to have written them just for the sake of including what women commonly write about to one another or to their sons, and thus securing an air of possible truth for the letters, has been but the elaborate entangling of the high human interest of his poem in the petty details of an arbitrarily selected form.

Mr. Patmore's thoughtfulness is his chief characteristic. The lines of reflection are not spun cobweb-like over his imaginative observations and descriptions, but stretch through his poetry, and are strong while delicately fine, and threaded with the gold and brilliants of fancy. It is an interpretative imagination that he possesses,—that brings its aid to an analytical faculty of no ordinary edge and temper, with analogies from nature as apprehended by uncon-



mon fineness of perception, and with imaged visions of the wholes of which parts only realise themselves to experience. Of these qualities there will be found illustrations in the following passages; even though they have not the advantage of the story that underlies the poem for their elucidation. How exquisitely true and graceful is this indication of the dawn of love in boyhood:—

"O, bright, apocalyptic sky  
O'erarching childhood! Far and nigh  
Mystery and obscurity none,  
Yet nowhere any moon or sun!  
What reason for these sighs? What hope,  
Daunting with its audacious scope  
The disconcerted heart, affects  
These ceremonies and respects?  
Why stratagems in every thing?  
Why, why not kiss her in the ring?  
'Tis nothing strange that warriors bold,  
Whose fierce, forecasting eyes behold  
The city they desire to sack,  
Humbly begin their proud attack  
By delving ditches two miles off,  
Aware how the fair place would scoff  
At hasty wooing; but, O child,  
Why thus approach thy playmate mild!  
One morning when it flashed my thought  
That, what in me such wonder wrought,  
Was call'd, in men and women, love,  
And, sick with vanity thereof,  
I, saying loud, 'I love her,' told  
My secret to myself, behold  
A crisis in my mystery!  
For, suddenly, I seem'd to be  
Whirl'd round, and bound with showers of  
threads,  
As when the furious spider sheds  
Captivity upon the fly,  
To still his buzzing till he die;  
Only, with me, the bonds that flew,  
Enfolding, thrill'd me through and through  
With bliss beyond aught heaven can have,  
And pride to call myself her slave.

Such glories fade, with no more mark  
Than when the sunset turns to dark.  
They die, the rapture and the grace  
Ineffable, nor leave a trace,  
Except sometimes (since joy is joy,  
In sick or sane, in man or boy),  
A heart which, having felt no less  
Than pure and perfect happiness,  
Is duly dainty of delight."

There is another order of beauty in this gleam of early morning:—

"The multitude of voices blythe  
Of early day, the hissing scythe  
Athwart the dew drawn and withdrawn,  
The noisy peacock on the lawn,  
These, and the sun's eye-gladdening gleam,—"

but one wishes it prolonged. Who has written better the creed of love, than in the following lines?—

"Love's best is not bereft  
Ever from him to whom is left  
The trust that God will not deceive  
His creature, fashioned to believe  
The prophecies of pure desire.  
Not loss, not death, my love shall tire.  
A mystery doth my heart foretell;  
Nor do I press the oracle  
For explanations. Leave me alone,  
And let in me love's will be done."

We should willingly follow our poet into the inner chambers of his poem; into the mystery, and struggle, and bliss of the co-existing affections and faiths of his hero,—through which the lesson is taught

"—to be humble in our loves.  
Henceforth for ever therefore I  
Renounce all partiality  
Of passion:—subject to control  
Of that perspective of the soul  
Which God himself pronounces good."

But we feel how unjust to this most delicate of heart-questions, and to the author's treatment of it, would be the only words of commentary on the extracts we might make for which we could here find room. We prefer, therefore, to leave untouched what is unquestionably the deeper interest and the greater effort of the poem. Only, for those who may choose not only to read this volume, but to reflect on its essential subject, we would suggest that the love, though "faithful," was not perfectly purified which thought and spoke thus:—

"And then, as if he spoke aloud  
To some one looking from a cloud,  
'All I am sure of heaven is this,  
Howe'er the mode I shall not miss  
One true delight which I have known.  
Not on the changeable earth alone  
Shall loyalty remain, unmoved  
Towards everything I ever loved.  
So heaven calls, like Rachel's voice,  
To Jacob in the field, "Rejoice!  
Serve on some seven more sordid years,  
Too short for weariness or tears;  
Serve on; then, oh beloved, well-tried,  
Take me for ever for thy bride.'"

To which might still be applied the words of Mrs. Graham,—who supplies the counsels of good sense and right principle to her son's perplexed passion all through the poem—words written to him when he had renewed, after many years, an acquaintance with the Honoria of his first love—

"The wedded yoke which each had don'd,  
Seeming a sanction, not a bond:"

—and when she would caution him, having won "a vigour to be doubly wise in wedlock;" not to "risk the triumph and the peace," she says:—

"'Tis not pure faith that hazards even  
The adulterous hope of change in heaven."

The latter a strong, significant line! And then she speaks of that surely coming influence of Death on the interpretation of our relationships, and on the consecration of our affections, of which many have written, but which few have touched with truth so deep as in the fine passage from which we take a few lines—containing an image at once new, expressive, and touching:—

"Yes, love requires the focal span  
Of recollection or of hope,  
Ere it can measure its own scope.  
Too soon, too soon, comes Death to show  
We love more deeply than we know.  
The rain that fell upon the height,  
Too gently to be called delight,  
Within the dark vale reappears  
As a wild cataract of tears;  
And love in life should strive to see  
Sometimes what love in death would be!  
(Easier to love, we so should find  
It is, than to be just and kind)."

And here is a lofty grief portrayed:—

"Grief is now the cloak,  
I fold about me to prevent  
The deadly chill of a content  
With any near or distant good,  
Except the exact beatitude  
Which love has shown to my desire.  
You'll point to other joys and higher,  
I hate and disavow all bliss,  
As none for me, which is not this."

Mr. Patmore has considerably advanced in this poem on even "The Angel in the House." We can only wish that he may take up some other phase of love, and advance as much again in purpose and in power.

*History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Year 1858.* By the Rev. JAMES WHITE, Author of "Landmarks of the History of England," &c. London: Routledge and Co.

Mr. WHITE has made his own place in contemporary literature as an historical writer for the people, whose talent lies in a quick-sighted apprehension of the parts and points of a story, and in an easy representation of them with all the advantages of word-colour and condensed energy. Familiarity and vividness go hand-in-hand in his books; and knowledge, often far more considerable than the simple combinations of fact seem at first to imply, is well sustained by a capacity for concise and luminous writing. There could hardly be more pleasant reading for the class it addressed than the author's "Landmarks," &c.; a book that gives a bird's-eye view of our national history, quite remarkable for its union of detail with comprehensiveness, and its maintenance of the interest even where the fascinations of striking incidents or personal facts are most wanting. But in the volume now before us he has done much more; and though still he limits himself to those more prominent events which have had visible permanent influence on the shaping and directing of our national progress, he has, in the course of some 800 pages, acquired to himself room for the more minute and picturesque rendering of the story, and for the indication of some of the by-play of the great drama.

This volume, in general character, more nearly resembles Mr. White's admirable and well-received work on the "History of France," rather than his earlier and smaller works. And the readers of that book will understand the charm that this has, when we say that it is full of those lively, vigorous, expressive sketches, in which the author is always so happy; and that it adds to the outer story of event a considerable amount of brief, crisply-touched delineation of character—in the case of the more eminent persons of our history. And there is independence of judgment in the estimate of character; and although Froude and Macaulay have been faithfully used, neither has been implicitly followed, but both frequently departed from. We cannot say that Mr. White brings out satisfactorily the more inward element of history, by which the facts are vitally connected and constituted a whole. But this did not fall within his purpose or scope, and, while the student must seek help elsewhere, the reader of history for delight's sake, and for general information, may rely on the adequacy and the interest of this attractive book. Nor is there wanting to it all that give definiteness and accuracy to such a historical survey as it contains; for each chapter is preceded by a critical analysis of leading events, distributed into sections, and is accompanied by "chronological landmarks;" and the volume is completed by a very copious historical index.

It is due to Mr. White and his publisher to add, that though the volume is in one sense an enlargement of the early "Landmarks," &c., to which we have referred, it is written on a different plan, and has not a sentence in common with that little book. We are glad to express our very high sense of the worth and delightfulness of this ripper work.

*The Poetical Works of Gerald Massey.* A New Edition, with Illustrations. London: Routledge and Co.

GERALD MASSEY has been one of the most fortunate of our young verse-writers; and has seen enough editions

of his poems to be sure that they have taken a hold on England's heart. Yet his audience is not altogether a popular one;—and you find his poems more often on drawing-room tables than in the house of the middle-classes, or than you even hear of them amongst the working people from whom he himself sprang, and for whom he has spoken so fiercely and so plaintively too. Perhaps "Babe Christabel" promised more than Gerald Massey has performed: but, as he himself was the first to rebuke those who prematurely called him "poet," it may be hoped that he has yet the purpose and the power to win that highest name; although the ballad that made him famous remains hitherto incomparably his finest work.

We are glad to see this illustrated edition of his poetry,—including his spirited "War Waits," but not his latest, longest poem.

The illustrations are tasteful: but they prove, what any one thoughtfully familiar with Massey's verse must have observed, namely, that he furnishes almost nothing of the picturesque, and that an artist can add nothing to the interpretation or expression of his thought. "Babe Christabel" admits of only a very simple domestic picture;—the *love poetry* of only youths and maidens, leaning towards each other with languishing looks;—and "Cathcart's Hill" of only a repetition of art's attempts at the Burial of Sir John Moore. And when either the one or the other of these illustrations is torn out of Massey's volume, we can find a score or more into which they can just as appropriately and illustratively be inserted. We do not say this to disparage the poetry or the art in this book: we greatly admire the one, and praise the other. But we point out that the poet is not one that artists can do much to serve or embellish. Nevertheless, it is a pretty edition of poems that we hope will this Christmas find new readers and delighted admirers.

*The Protestant Dissenters' Almanack, and Political Annual, for the year 1861.* London: C. R. Nelson.

THIS excellent publication has not, for years, had so much to commend it, and so high a claim on the support of Dissenters generally, as it has this year. Several slightly objectionable features of past years have been removed; and a general improvement has taken place in all its departments. The Calendar has been well cared for; and though some of its Dissenting particulars are but insignificant, it is right in being distinctively a Dissenting calendar. The "business notices" are very complete; and the civil, political, and commercial information, all that can generally be required. The "Things and Thoughts," the "Facts and Useful Hints," and other miscellaneous matters scattered up and down, have been well selected. The "Political Annual" preserves its well-known and useful features; and the "Dissenters' Directory," has been made up with more than usual care.

But, desiring to see the one representative *Dissenters' Almanack* as perfect as possible, we shall suggest a further amendment or two. First, the reliability of "Franklin's Weather Table" has been disproved by an accumulation of evidence, which makes it an absurdity to reproduce such a misleading piece of pretence. Secondly, some of the "Homely Recipes" are very unlikely to be serviceable; and some of the "Household Hints" are too trifling for a publication that is to last a year. Thirdly, *private* schools should not be included in the list of Dissenting educational establishments,—least of all, should they be puffed into notice by remarks of the editor's,—such as "from a personal knowledge, we do not hesitate to recommend," &c., &c., with the significant appendix, "*See Advertisement, p. —.*" We say no more on the point, though it deserves to be severely reprobated. Lastly, either introduce Dissenting chapel-building as a *whole*, and give a fair view of the year's results in that direction, or omit it altogether. Do not give *one* instance; for so, the almanack is used as a means of cracking up *that one*, while the go-by is given to all beside.

That this meritorious publication may be universally diffused amongst Dissenters, and be really representative of them, is our earnest wish;—and we are glad to be able to commend it this year with more emphasis than usual.

## Gleanings.

The London Discount Company have passed a resolution for winding up voluntarily.

The Queen of Spain has presented a rich sword to General Goyon.

A new gunboat (shaped like a turtle) has been constructed at Bordeaux.

"The Chinese of Europe" is the style and title now in vogue in Paris for the Bourbonists and Ultramontanists.

There is a Bible in the library of the University of Göttingen written on 5,476 palm-leaves.

Photograph visiting cards are now generally used in Paris by persons in every station of life.

The *Record* states that no fewer than 23,000 religious tracts were distributed among the crowd at the execution of Mullins.

"Lavinia," the new work by Signor Ruffini, the author of "Lorenzo Benoni," is to be published immediately.

Madame Clara Novello's farewell concert was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday. An enormous audience assembled.

The next annual congress of the National Association



for the Promotion of Social Science will be held in Dublin.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will commence its concerts on the 30th of this month, with a performance of "Solomon."

The correspondent of the *Cambridge Independent* says that at his recent interview with the hop-planters, Mr. Gladstone's face bore "the marks of fatigue and anxious thought, and showed more wrinkles than ever."

Syed Abdoolah, a Mahomedan, is a candidate for the appointment of Hindustanee teacher at Cambridge. He has been charged with polygamy, but his friends have given an emphatic denial of the charge.

Mr. H. Leslie's choir will shortly resume its concerts at the St. James's Hall; where, too, since the fire in Long-acre, Mr. Hullah's classes have found a place for meeting.

A lineal descendant and namesake of the great Hampden died at Leamington on the 13th inst., at the age of sixty-two. The deceased was a gentleman of cultivated taste, and took great interest in antiquarian research and in literature generally.

The applications of photography are gradually extending. By the aid of the electrolytic process, photographic impressions are transferred to blocks which can be printed along with letter press like wood-cuts. The difference is that no graver is needed, and thus there is a great saving of cost. In Liverpool this invention has already been put to a practical use.

The edition of the famous Alexandrine Codex of the New Testament, by Mr. B. H. Cowper, has at last made its appearance. Respecting this work the publishers (Messrs. Williams and Norgate) speak as follows:—"In this edition is reproduced, in modern type, the exact text of the celebrated Codex Alexandrinus, without any deviation from the peculiar orthography of the MS. beyond the development of the contractions. In all other respects it will be found to be a faithful and accurate transcript; but, at the same time, in order to present at one view the entire text of the New Testament, the few passages which are lost from the MS. have been supplied from the text of Mill, due care being taken to enclose such passages in brackets, in order to distinguish them from that which is actually existing in the Codex at the present time."

**SMOKING ON THE RAILWAY.**—The directors of the London and South Western Railway, through the secretary, Mr. L. Crombie, have made an appeal to the smoking public. They have determined to stop the practice of smoking in carriages, in consequence of the annoyance inflicted by those who disregard the rules on the great majority of travellers, not only while smoking, but also from the offensive state of the carriages to those who enter them afterwards. The directors have invited the co-operation of the passengers in discountenancing the practice of smoking on the railway; and they trust that those who, without due consideration for the convenience of others, have violated the published regulations, will in future abstain from a habit which so much interferes with the general comfort. Those who smoke in railway carriages and stations should bear in mind that doing so renders any station-master, guard, porter, or other officer, conniving at or permitting it, subject to dismissal.

## Obituary.

**DEATH OF DOCTOR CROLY.**—This eminent preacher and man of letters died suddenly on Saturday afternoon. He left his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, about four o'clock, as was his custom, to take a walk before dinner, and had only reached Holborn a quarter of an hour afterwards, when he staggered and fell, dying almost instantly, from, it is supposed, disease of the heart, with which he was afflicted. He was seventy-six years of age, and had been for the last twenty-six years rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, to which he was presented by Lord Lyndhurst, when Lord Chancellor. In early life Doctor Croly was without preferment, and it was not until he was upwards of fifty years of age that he succeeded to the living of St. Stephen's, with which he was presented, it is said, on the urgent recommendation of Lord Brougham, who appreciated his abilities, though he had little or no sympathy with his political opinions. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and came to London in the beginning of the present century, devoting himself, especially in early manhood, and more or less throughout his later life, to literary pursuits, chiefly in the department of dramatic poetry. His romance of "Salathiel," which is founded on the story of the "Wandering Jew," is usually quoted as the best exemplification of his powers in that line. He also wrote a "Life of Edmund Burke," and was a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of his time, principally in the pages of *Blackwood*. In 1854, during the mayoralty of Sir Francis Moon, a marble bust was presented to Dr. Croly at the Mansion-house by his congregation and friends. This bust the rev. gentleman has bequeathed to his parishioners, with a wish that it should be placed in the church. The right of presentation to the living of St. Stephen's is alternately in the Crown and the Grocer's Company, and, as it was exercised by the Crown on the last vacancy, it will devolve on the company on this occasion.

**THE DUKE OF NORFOLK** expired on Sunday night at Arundel Castle after a lingering illness of several months. Since his return from Belgium his disorder, congestion of the liver, assumed so serious a form that the members of his family were not unprepared for the melancholy event. The lamented nobleman, Henry Granville Fitz-Alan Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, in the Peerage of England, Premier Duke and Earl of England and Hereditary Earl Marshal and Chief Butler of England, was the eldest of the three sons of Henry Charles, thirteenth duke, and Lady Charlotte Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Sutherland. The late duke was born 7th November, 1815, so that he had only completed his forty-fifth year. In 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons for the family borough of Arundel, which constituency he represented up to 1851. The latter year he was returned for Limerick, and sat in the House of Commons up to July, 1852. In his place in Parliament he was a consistent supporter of the Roman Catholics, not only of England but of Ireland, and was greatly esteemed for his unostentatious piety and benevolence. The deceased succeeded in the dukedom and ancient titles by his eldest son, Henry, born Dec. 27, 1847.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTH.

GRANT.—November 20, the wife of the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

WEBB—TURNER.—September 1, at the Congregational Church, Dunolly, Victoria, Australia, Mr. George Brendon Webb, late of Bath, to Deborah, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Turner, Chobham, Surrey.

GARDNER—CHILD.—November 15, at the United Methodist Free Church, Grosvenor-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Guttridge, assisted by the Rev. T. Guttridge, brothers of the bride, Mr. James Gardner, of Preston, to Miss Elizabeth Child, of Dudley.

JORDAN—LIPSCOMBE.—November 17, at the Congregational Church, Dorking, by the Rev. J. S. Bright, William Jordan, to Mary Lipscombe, of Holmewood.

SYKES—TATHAM.—November 19, at Providence Independent Chapel, Orvendon, by the Rev. W. Inman, Mr. Joseph Sykes, grocer, Lindley, to Miss Martha Tatham, of Orvendon.

HOLDEN—MARSDEN.—November 21, at Zion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, Mr. George Holden, to Ruth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Marsden, Soyland.

SHEPHERD—JAY.—November 22, at the Congregational Chapel, Whitchurch, Salop, by the Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, William, eldest son of William Shepherd, Esq., Buckley, Flintshire, to Caroline Anna, second daughter of Edward Jay, Esq., Geneva, and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Jay, of Bath.

KELSEY—WOOLLEY.—November 22, at Mare-street Chapel, Thomas Kelsey, Esq., of 21, King Edward's-road, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of George B. Woolley, Esq., of Well-street, Hackney.

### DEATHS.

CARR.—October 18, Mrs. Mary Carr, of Barkston Ash, near Sherburn, aged 100 years. She had the perfect use of her faculties up to the time of her death, and was capable of waiting on herself. She had saved upwards of 100*l.* from very slender means, having received relief from her parish for the space of sixty years to the extent of nearly 400*l.*

LATHAM.—November 11, Mrs. Latham, relict of Samuel Latham, Esq., of Epping, aged eighty-six. Deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

SMETON.—November 13, at Naseby Woolleys, Mr. John Smeton, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, deeply lamented by a numerous family and a large circle of friends, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

HAWORTH.—November 19, at Mirfield, Yorkshire, the Rev. Charles Haworth, aged twenty-nine years. Mr. Haworth, in June last, accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Market Harborough, but was unable, owing to declining health, to enter upon his labours there.

ANDREWS.—November 20, at Southampton, after several months of great infirmity, though without pain, Hannah, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Richard Andrews, in the sixty-third year of her age. She is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

ROBBINS.—November 22, at Hendon, Middlesex, Mrs. Deborah Robbins, widow of the late Mr. W. Robbins, in her eighty-fourth year, most deeply lamented. She sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

WILSHERE.—November 24, at Stephen-street, Waterford, the infant son of the Rev. T. Wilshere, Baptist minister.

CROLY.—November 24, suddenly, the Rev. George Croly, LL.D., of 9, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, rector of the united parishes of St. Stephen's and St. Benet's, London.

NORFOLK.—November 25, at Arundel Castle, the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., aged forty-five.

**THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL OF HEALTH AND VIGOUR BY DR. HENRY SMITH.**—(London: Ward and Lock.)—This work undertakes to educate the masses in a knowledge of the laws of health, symmetry, and beauty; in fact, it guarantees health, strength, elasticity, grace, and beauty, and long life, by a series of gymnastic exercises adapted for in or out-door practice. It shows how to make the limbs lithe and straight, the body agile and strong, by a series of movements not designed for any particular class or sex, but for all classes; it is unhampered with the pomposity of technical phraseology, and the advice is presented in that simple and common-sense form which fits it for all readers. We can foresee an extensive circulation.—[Advertisement.]

**THROAT AFFECTIONS.**—The prevalence of these very distressing and oftentimes destructive disorders for many years past in this country, has placed them in the category of the most fatal English maladies. It is, therefore, most satisfactory to know that a very simple and safe remedy—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—containing peculiar curative principles which therapeutic experience has proved to be totally wanting in the Pale Oil—has been prescribed by the Faculty in numerous cases of chronic bronchitis and throat affections, and has afforded not only immediate mitigation, but has finally and effectually restored sufferers to permanent health. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by Mr. Arthur Cridland, an eminent surgeon:—"The effect of Dr. de Jongh's Oil on myself last winter was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the Oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and after taking it a few days, its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character."—[Advertisement.]

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—SCHEPTICS SILENCED.—Many persons who have doubted the wonderful curative and purifying powers of these Pills, and afterwards witnessed the beneficial effects produced by them in disease of the digestive organs, have been constrained to admit their efficiency, have adopted them as their own domestic aperient, and graciously recommended them to their friends. Holloway's Pills act primarily on the stomach, which they thoroughly invigorate; they then exercise a most wholesome influence over the liver, from which they immediately remove any congestion or temporary stagnation of the bile or blood. The discovery of these Pills was indeed a triumph in art! How much sadness and sorrow have they banished? Holloway's Pills have rescued thousands from habitual pain and confirmed ill-health.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The transaction between the Banks of France and England, by which the former exchanges 2,000,000*l.* of silver for 2,000,000*l.* furnished by the latter in gold, has relieved the anxiety in the money market. It is feared, however, that the crisis is rather postponed than terminated, and that nothing can remove it except a higher rate of discount, in conjunction with a reduction of the foreign engagements of French capitalists and the French Government. But, instead of reducing their engagements, French capitalists are increasing them, while the expenditure of the Government, both at home and abroad, is enlarging.

There was a fall in Consols on Monday, but to-day the market is firmer, showing an improvement to the extent of 1-16 per cent. Further financial advices from America are looked for with much interest. The relapse on the Paris Bourse tended to check any animation. Consols, which closed yesterday at 93½, "sellers," for the 6th December, opened this morning at 93½, and so closed. For money the last price was 93½ "buyers." The New Threes and Reduced are 91½ 91½; and the New 2½ per cents., 77. Long Annuities, 16½. Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 2s. dis. India New Loan, 103½; ditto 4 per cent. Enforced Paper, 77½; ditto 5 per cent., 93½ 95½; and ditto Debentures, 96½ 96½.

Great ease prevails in the discount market. The best bills were taken to-day at 5 per cent., and scarcely any applications were made to the Bank of England. Indeed, the dullness of business at that establishment was extreme. Applicants are waiting to see if a reduction in the minimum will be made on Thursday.

Foreign securities are moderately active, but prices are tolerably steady. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 73½ 73½; ditto, New Loan, 58½ 58½; ditto 4 per Cents. 101½ 101½.

The accounts from the leading manufacturing districts represent trade as continuing generally very dull, but at the same time, there is a manifestly better feeling, in consequence of the easier state of monetary affairs, but the rates are too high to allow of any expansion, while it is probable that it will be some time before there will be any material recovery.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been extremely limited, and a further slight depression has taken place in prices. Great Northern have declined to 110½ 111. Great Westerns to 72 and 72½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 115½ 115½. Midlands to 133½ and 134. North Easterns, Berwick, to 102½ 102½; and South Easterns to 84 84½. The Foreign Market has continued inactive. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian realise 13½. In the Colonial lines there is no change of importance. Grand Trunk of Canada are firm at 23½ 23½. East Indian at 101½ 101½; and Great Indian Peninsula at 96½ 97½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain very inactive. Bank of Australasia have improved to 66½. London and Westminster to 63; and National Discount Company are quoted 3½.

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 14.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£27,010,905	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion ....	12,535,935
		Silver Bullion ....	—
	£27,010,905		£27,010,905

#### RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,490,273
Reserve .....	3,305,625	Other Securities ..	3,459,900
Public Deposits ....	6,073,587	Notes .....	6,013,480
Other Deposits .....	12,605,092	Gold & Silver Coin	821,136
Seven Day and other Bills .....	725,665		
	£27,222,965		£27,222,965

Nov. 22, 1860.

W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

## Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

### BANKRUPT.

HENSHAW, C. C., Stony-lane, Tooley-street, mast maker, December 6, January 3.  
BARTON, T., Wellington-street, Strand, publisher, December 6, January 8.  
LAURENT, G., Leicester-square, coffeehouse-keeper, December 7, January 11.  
PARTRIDGE, J. C., Langley-place, Commercial-road, boot manufacturer, December 7, January 11.  
NORTH, J., Brighton, carrier, December 6, January 7.  
BASSETT, D., Uxbridge, corn merchant, December 5, January 7.  
HAWKES, J., Hornsey-rise, Hornsey-road, builder, December 3, January 7.  
WHITFIELD, H., Tottenham-court-road, linendraper, December 5 and 31.  
WOODHALL, A., Barns Cray, Kent, felt manufacturer, December 7, January 8.  
RUSSELL, G., Leamington Priors, hotel keeper, December 12, January 10.  
FRITCHARD, J., Newnham, Gloucestershire, saddler, December 4, January 1.  
REES, T., Swansea, ironmonger, December 4, January 1.  
BINKS, W., Kingston-upon-Hull, painter, December 12, January 16.  
WELLS, J., Liverpool, toy dealer, December 5 and 24.  
SILVESTER, B., Hulme, Lancashire, draper, December 6 and 27.  
SMITH, W. J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission merchant, December 4, January 19.

## Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

### BANKRUPT.

READ, W., Dorset-street, Portman-square, builder, December 7, January 9.  
MITCHELL, H. J., Park-street, Grosvenor-square, licensed victualler, December 7, January 12.  
THOMAS, E., Walsall, ironmaster, December 14, January 17.  
JENNINGS, J., and JENNINGS, W. T., Little Tower-street, commission merchants, December 11, January 8.  
BIRRELL, A. I., Liverpool, licensed victualler, December 10 and 28.  
RICHARDSON, B., Wordsley, Staffordshire, glass manufacturer, December 7, January 17.  
SHEERATT, P., Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer, December 19, January 9.  
TURNER, E., Marsh Side, Furness, Lancashire, grocer, December 7, January 4.  
REED, T. S., Derby, silk manufacturer, December 11, January 15.  
COWARD, MARIA, Church Coniston, Lancashire, grocer, December 14, January 11.  
TOMEY, J., Queen's-road, Chelsea, grocer, December 8, January 8.  
PAPPS, R. O., Barbican, builder, December 6, January 3.  
DAWSON, E., Sheffield, music-seller, December 8, January 12.  
FAIRBRIDGE, W., Jun., Redcar, Yorkshire, butcher, December 10, January 7.  
RHODES, J., and RHODES, G., Mansfield-road, Nottingham, brassfounders, December 13, January 10.  
RICHARDS, W., Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, commission agent, December 10, January 8.  
FAIRBRIDGE, W., Chatham, Yorkshire, butcher, December 10, January 7.



## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 28.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 11,238 qrs from Cronstadt, 890 qrs Revel, 3,727 qrs Danzig, 2,781 qrs Hamburg, 100 qrs Tonnig, 450 qrs Rotterdam, 10,440 qrs France, 900 qrs Alicante, 800 qrs Malta, 95,756 qrs Black Sea Ports, 8,974 qrs United States, Barley, 3,619 qrs from Denmark and Sweden, 2,601 qrs Hamburg, 500 qrs Bremen, 1,584 qrs Holland, 2,650 qrs France, 70 qrs Messina, 1,000 qrs Odessa, 4,850 qrs Sulina. Oats, 5,140 qrs from Archangel, 6,340 qrs Cronstadt, 12,515 qrs Sweden and Denmark, 1,965 qrs Hamburg, 435 qrs Harlingen. Peas, 300 qrs from Revel, 2,330 Montreal. Flour, 21,169 barrels from United States, 750 sacks from Cronstadt, 100 sacks Hamburg, 5,491 sacks France, 1,850 sacks Santander, 1,250 sacks Odessa. The quantity of English wheat offering at this morning's market, with that left over from last week, made a considerable supply, and the quality for the most part being very damp and out of condition, was nearly unsaleable though offered several shillings under recent quotations. The arrivals of foreign wheat were liberal, but the finest samples met with a steady sale at 1s to 1s 2d per qr lower than on Monday last, whilst for inferior qualities there was very little inquiry, at irregular prices. Flour neglected, and Norfolks offered at 40s per sack; American slow and 1s per barrel lower. Barley dull and 1s. per qr cheaper. Peas and peas slow sale at last week's prices. The arrivals of oats, although but moderate, were sufficient for the demand, which was limited, and prices 6d to 1s per qr under last week's prices for new, and 6d for old corn than on this day week. Lined at very full prices, and cakes sold readily at previous rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 50	41 64	Danzig	61 to 74
Do White	41 64	Konigsberg, Red	58 72
Linc., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	64 68
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	64 68
Scotch	34 38	Danish and Holstein	60 62
Rye	30 32	East Friesland	58 62
Barley, English	30 32	Petersburg	52 58
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	52 56
Beans, mazagan	42 50	Marianopol	56 60
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 60
Peas, White	46 48	Barley, Pomeranian	32 34
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	34 36
Boilers	—	East Friesland	30 32
Tares (English new)	50 52	Egyptian	29 32
Foreign	—	Odessa	28 32
Oats (English new)	24 30	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	40 44
Sack of 280 lbs	51 57	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	56 60	Peas, White	46 48
Black Sea	56 60	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 34	Dutch	21 28
Canaryseed	57 60	Jahde	20 28
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	20 24
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	—	Swedish	23 25
French	—	Petersburg	23 26
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2	—	New York	28 31
Rapo Cakes, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 30 1/2 to 35 1/2 per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 8 1/2d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

There was a moderate supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market for the time of year. The demand generally was good. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were tolerably extensive, and there was a slight improvement in their quality. The best Scots, &c., were in fair request, at quite last Monday's quotations; otherwise the trade ruled heavy, at late rates. A few very superior Scots and crosses realised 5s per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,360 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 850 of various breeds; from Scotland, 20 Scots; and from Ireland, 560 oxen, &c. The show of most breeds of sheep was moderately good, and the mutton trade may be considered steady, at last Monday's currency. The best Downes were worth 5s 4d per 8lbs. The supply of calves in the market was limited, and the veal trade ruled firm at extreme values. We were fairly supplied with pigs, and the demand was moderate, at Thursday's quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.			
Inf. coarse beasts	2 6 to 2 8	Pr. coarse woolled	4 8 to 5 0
Second quality	2 10 3 4	Prime Southdown	5 2 5 4
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 8 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 10	Prime small	4 4 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	3 10 4 6	Nentun. porkers	4 8 5 0
Lambs	0s 0d to 0s 0d		

Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 30s each.

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 28.

Since our last report large supplies of each kind of meat have come to hand. On the whole the trade ruled heavy, at about last week's quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
Inf. beef	2 6 to 2 10	Small pork	4 8 to 5 2
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 3 6
Prime large do	3 6 3 10	Middling ditto	3 8 3 10
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 0 4 4
Large pork	3 6 4 6	Veal	3 6 4 4
Lamb	0s 0d to 0s 0d		

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Nov. 27.

TEA.—The market has remained very quiet, both buyers and sellers waiting the delivery of the letters by the Overland Mail.

SUGAR.—Holders have continued to demand high rates, which has in a great measure checked business. In the refined market, however, there has been more activity, and quotations have tended upwards.

COFFEE.—Only a moderate demand has been experienced for Plantation Ceylon, but there has been no apparent change in values. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period last year, show a falling off of about 1,800 tons.

RICE.—The market has been dull, and prices for East India descriptions have slightly given way.

SALTPEPER.—No dealings of importance have been reported, without any change in the quotations.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 24.—We have again to report the arrival of heavy importations from the Continent, consisting of apples and pears, &c. Pine apples have been in less request, and prices are lower. French Hamburg and other grapes continue to make their appearance. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 1d per lb. Cabbages, carrots, and turnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 6s to 10s per cwt. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Dahlias, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 28.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,431 firkins butter, and 2,176 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 17,513 casks butter, and 503 bales of

bacon. In the Irish butter market during the last week the business transacted was to a moderate extent, and sales were effected at full rates, holders being very firm in consequence of the reduced supplies to the Irish markets. Best Dutch declined 1/2s to 4s per cwt, the quality not being fine. The bacon market continues in the same dull state, and a further decline of 1s to 2s per cwt was submitted to, without causing any increased demand.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 28.—The supplies of potatoes have improved, coastwise and by land-carriage, and in fair average condition. The trade generally is very inactive, at our quotations. The imports last week were 535 bags from Rotterdam, 200 sacks from Antwerp, and 15 bags from Hambro'. York Regents, 110s to 130s; Kent and Essex ditto, 110s to 140s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 120s; Dunbars, 120s to 150s; French, 90s to 105s; Belgian, 80s to 85s; Prussian, 85s to 95s.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 28.—Our market continues in the same inactive state as of late, and prices are still further depressed. Mid and East Kent, 6l, 14l, and 18l; Weald of Kent, 5l, 8l, and 15l; Sussex, 5l, 7l, and 9l; Yearlings, 5l, 7l, and 10l. The foreign imports into London last week were 1,293 bales from New York, 128 from Rotterdam, 64 from Hambro', 140 from Antwerp, and 49 from Calais.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 28.—Notwithstanding the advance in the price of money in the discount market, and that the public colonial wool sales are now in progress, there has been an improved inquiry for English wool, both for home use and export to the continent, at very full prices. The supply on offer is still very limited, and holders are looking forward to higher rates.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 28.—During the past week the trade for seeds of all descriptions remains unchanged, and no change in value can be quoted. Holders of red cloverseed do not press sales; white seed is very inactive. Trefoils of fine quality are in request, and occasional samples obtain advanced rates. Canaryseed, with small supply and slow demand, is without alteration.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 28.—An advance on all coals for sale, owing to the short supply. Hetton's 22s; Lambton's, 22s; West Hetton's, 20s 6d; Thorp, 20s 6d; Harton, 20s; Sheriff Hill, 17s; Acon Close, 20s 6d; Eden, W.E., 20s 9d; Free-montgrange, 20s 9d. Fresh arrivals, 16; left, 16.—Total, 32.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Nov. 24.—The transactions in flax have been on a very limited scale, nevertheless, prices have continued steady. Baltic hemp has moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices; but Manila parcels are very firm. Coir goods have met a dull inquiry, and in some instances the rates have ruled easier. Jute at last week's currencies, with a moderate inquiry.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 28.—Rape is in moderate request, at 41s 6d to 44s. Linseed, on the spot, is selling at 23s 6d per cwt. Cocoa-nut is firm, and the best palm is worth 48s. Lard oil 63s, tallow 32s 6d and rosin 71 5s. Olive moves off slowly, at 59l to 60l for Gallipoli. Sperme 102l for fine. Other oils were about stationary. Turpentine is rather cheaper.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 28.—Since our last report the transactions in the market have been by no means active, nevertheless, scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 60s 6d; Rough fat is 3s 2d per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
1531	38582	2517	50417	63609	
50s 0d	50s 0d	50s 3d	55s 0d	60s 6d	
to	to	to	to	to	
0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	
2068	2019	2215	2388	1271	
66910	54919	55106	40016	48407	
2669	2869	4034	3191	3325	
65361	80361	68946	78382	90923	
60s 3d	51s 3d	54s 3d	62s 6d	61s 9d	

## Advertisements.

## BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.

Sent two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.

Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.

33 and 31, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

## SEWING MACHINES.—Dress and Mantle

Makers, Drapers, and Families, are informed that W. F. THOMAS and CO., the original PATENTEES, have constructed a NEW MACHINE especially for their use. The stitching produced (alike on both sides of the material), is the same as that made by the more expensive machines manufactured by W. F. Thomas and Co., and of which so large a number has been sold within the last few years. Price complete, 10l.

The Machines may be seen at 66, Newgate-street, London 131, Market-street, Manchester; and 54, Union-passage, New street, Birmingham.

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